MORNING EDITION

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ARMY ANNOUNCES FALL OF BASES IN N. BORNEO; NAVY BOMBARDS HAWAII

Brunei Taken on Last Day of Year and Labuan Island on New Year —American Warship at Hilo Destroyed

P.I., SINGAPORE BOMBING ATTACKS CONTINUING

The Japanese Army which had recently occupied Kuching, capital of Sarawak, in British Borneo, added another brilliant page to the annals of its successful military operations over British territory, when it occupied Brunei, key point in North Borneo on December 31 and hoisted the Rising Sun Flag on Labuan Island in Brunei Bay on New Year's Day. With the latest military successes, complete occupation of British Borneo is rapidly nearing. The following communique was issued by the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 6:10 p.m. Monday regarding the occupation of Brunei and Labuan:

"The Imperial Japanese Army, which had recently landed in British Borneo, succeeded in capturing Brunei on December 31 and Labuan Island, vantage point in Labuan Bay, on January 1."

NAVY HITS HAWAII, P.I., SINGAPORE

Widespread activities of the Japanese Naval Air Force and warships at the enemy bases in the Pacific were revealed in three bulletins issued by the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 4:10 p.m. Monday. They are:

"The Imperial Japanese warships launched surprise attacks of Hilo on Hawaii Island, Kahului on Maui Island, and Nailiwili on Kauai Island on December 31 and after heavy bombardments destroyed main military establishments on these islands by setting them on fire. During the attacks, an enemy warship which happened to be berthed alongside a wharf at Hilo was destroyed.

"The Imperial Japanese Naval Air Force in the Philippines has been concentrating fierce bombing attacks upon Corregidor Fortress, Olongapo Naval Base and Maroros Airfield since January 1. Day and night, the attacks have been kept up to annihilate the remaining enemy soldiers.

"At midnight of January 1 and early on the morning of January 3 the Imperial Naval Air Force embarked upon extensive bombings upon Tenga Airfield, Senvawan Airfield and other enemy military establishments in and around Singapore. It resulted in great fires at four places."

NEW JAPANESE LANDINGS MADE IN BORNEO

Domei

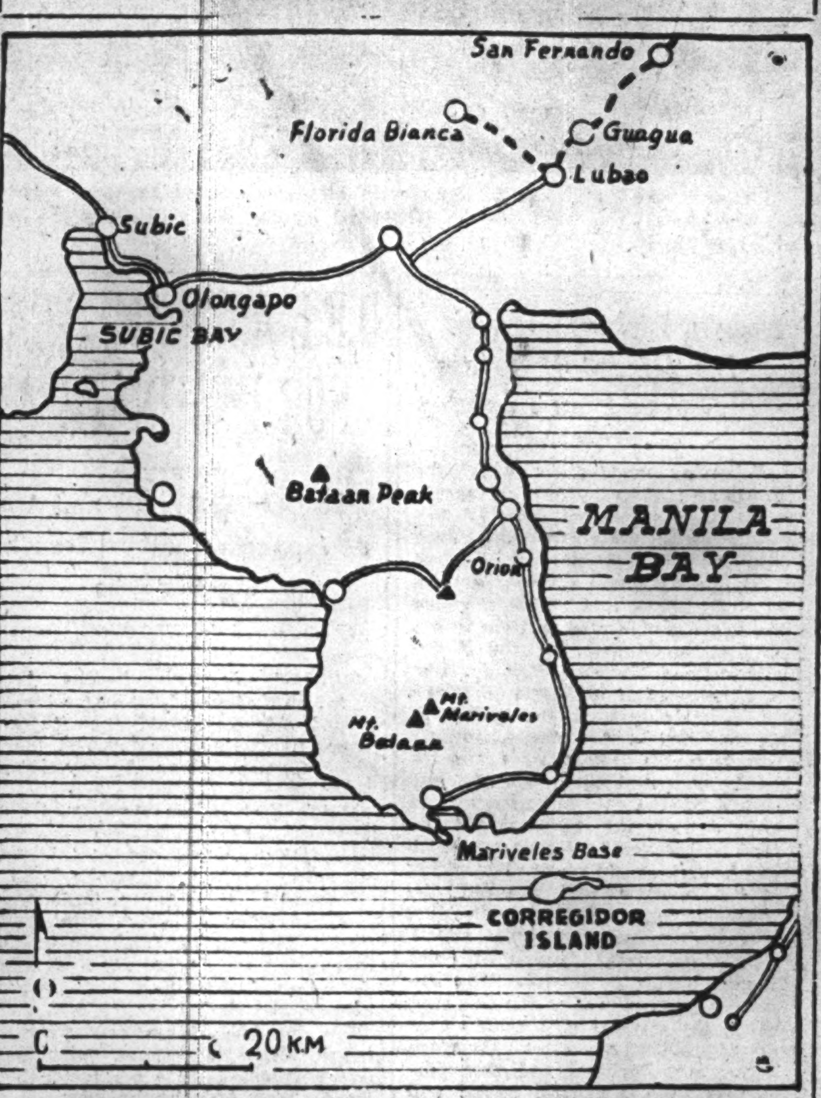
LISBON, January 4.—Crack Japanese forces made another surprise landing yesterday at an undisclosed point in British Borneo, a Singapore report arriving here disclosed today. This feat has come in the wake of a series of Japanese landings already effected at Kuching, Miri and Siriki, in the Sarawak Province, added the report.

BISMARK ARCHIPELAGO IS BOMBED

Domei

LISBON, January 4.—Strong formations of Japanese bombers appeared over the Bismarck Archipelago, British New Guinea, and released heavy charges over an airport at noon and again at 2 p.m. today, it was reported here today from Melbourne. This was the second time Japanese bombers have attacked the Bismarck Islands, the report added.

Yankees' Last Stand



The capital of the Philippines which the impulsive General MacArthur its commander boasted as impregnable has been shamed by the Japanese Forces in an unexpectedly quick time. The Americans, what is left of them, have backed out to the Battaan Peninsula and to Corregidor as shown in the map. Yes, they can say that they will hold out to the last man. It's easy to say things of which the Yankee is famous for, but when these American brothers of the Britons get a taste of what life must have been when the British were trapped at Dunkirk, they will come to see that it is not easier said than done.

500 Killed on U.S. Steamer Hitting Own Mine in P.I.

Another incident of a gross blunder committed by America on her own nationals was revealed when 500 persons were drowned aboard the American steamer Corregidor which was blown up at the entrance of Manila Bay by a mine laid by the United States defense corps, according to a dispatch received here Monday from Buenos Aires. Authorities attach great significance to the news for it is authenticated by the fact the report was first carried by the New York Times. It states the disaster took place on January 2 just preceding the surrender of Manila, the United States base for military, political and economic operations in East Asia, and claims the ship after hitting the mine sank immediately at a point not far from Corregidor Fortress. Out of the 800 passengers on board, 500 were instantaneously drowned, the report added. According to further details, the ill-fated steamer was formerly used by the United States Navy as an airplane-carrier called the Engadine. It is learned that when the surging masses of the Japanese Army Air units were closing in upon the surroundings of Manila, the panic-stricken American authorities ordered the ship to sail from Manila with the refugees. But it is supposed that when Manila's self-proud air force was thoroughly crushed by the Japanese Air Force, this airplane-carrier was quickly converted into an ordinary passenger ship and was intended for taking the last remnants of the American residents at Manila.

BLOSSOMING COMES OF E. ASIA SPHERE WITH 2602ND YEAR

All Papers in Empire Print Photographs and Accounts of Pacific Victories

ENEMY GIVEN BIG BLOW

Roosevelt, Churchill Have Sleepless Nights Trying to Make Up for Losses

The 2,602nd year of the founding of the Japanese Empire has come. All the papers in Japan have begun to print photographs and accounts of the great air attacks on Hawaii. These are a strong reminder of the formidable power of the Japanese air force and the helplessness of the United States air force.

The photographs of the onslaught on Hawaii tell a tale of the manner in which the fate of the United States Pacific Fleet, assembled in Pearl Harbor, was sealed. They show some ships listing, others on the point of sinking, and still others cut in two, all after receiving torpedo attacks. They also show the destruction of as many as 460 airplanes at the Hickam and Wheeler airfields which are wrapped in flames.

Reports told of the appointment of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz as Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet to succeeded Admiral Kimmel who was dismissed, having been held responsible for the crushing defeat of the fleet at the hands of the Japanese air force. We know that all Admiral Nimitz has to do in his new post is to look on with folded arms, being unable to do anything about the situation caused by the defeat of the naval forces based at Hawaii. We who have learned of the annihilation of the American Pacific Fleet from photographs in the newspapers are convinced that it will be in vain that the new commander of the Pacific Fleet will endeavor however desperately to turn against Japan's combined fleet.

The islands of Guam and Wake have fallen into the hands of the Japanese forces. The Imperial Navy which destroyed the naval and air forces of the United States at Hawaii on the day war was declared has since been enforcing against the Pacific coast of the United States a blockade so close that it would be practically impossible to be broken.

Manila Already Taken

In the meantime the Imperial Army continues attacking Luzon of the Philippines. The vanguard has already entered the city of Manila, capital of the Philippines.

Reports indicate that communication between the Philippines and the American mainland has been interrupted.

The fall of Manila has created a situation finding the United States confronted with the necessity of admitting a general defeat in the Pacific.

On the other hand the British side has been meeting with reverses since the capture of Hongkong.

The British are talking of defending Singapore to the last. There are factors the reading of which shows that the British must count it happy if they can hold the stronghold for this month. In the first place, the Imperial Army has occupied Kuching, in north Borneo, 417 nautical miles from Singapore, and starting point of ferries to Singapore. In the second, in the Malay sector the Japanese Army on December 31 took Kuantan, an important point 280 kilometers north of Singapore. The fall of Kuantan, which cut Singapore off from Borneo, followed the capture of Penang Island, which had isolated Singapore from Burma. All this means that the Malay Peninsula has now receded 280 kilometers.

The real conditions in America and Britain which are trying to conceal their defeat from the world by talking of a protracted struggle are revealed by the abrupiness with which Prime Minister Churchill of Britain visited Washington the other day for a conference with President Roosevelt lasting for several hours.

Anglo-Saxon Plans Doubted

We wonder what plans the American President, in agitation over the imminent fall of Manila, and the British Prime Minister, confused over the increased threat to Singapore, could have agreed for measures for the improvement of the situation in the Pacific. Information emanating from American sources indicates that the two leaders agreed on the division of the world into four war zones, with a commander-in-chief in each. The immediate question occupying the two leaders would seem to be prompt in apportioning troops and war materials to special areas.

The commanders-in-chief in the four war zones have not been decided upon. This is explainable by the fact that it is impossible to coordinate British and American strategy in the four war zones, that is, the north Atlantic, the Pacific, Europe, and Central Asia. There is nothing to show the special areas to which the British and American leaders were reported to have decided to send immediately troops and materials. If Manila and Singapore were meant by these special areas, there is no doubt that it will be late in the day to send any effective aid to these bases. The situation confronting Britain and

(Continued on Page 2)

Over 1,000 Planes of Army and Navy Make New Year Visit to Tokyo Today

More than one thousand fighting planes of both the Army and the Navy will roar over Tokyo this morning in the greatest demonstration of Nippon's air might ever to be witnessed in the capital. More than 500 planes from each of the services will take part in the spectacular show.

The first to appear will be the Navy warplanes under the command of Vice-Admiral Michitaro Tozuka. Divided into two separate formations under the leadership of Rear-Admiral Keizo Uyeno and Captain Sadatoshi Senda respectively, the 500 Navy planes will leave their various bases at 9:25 a.m. and arrive at the Haneda Airport about six minutes later. Immediately upon their arrival, they will fly in a grand review before Vice-Admiral Noboru Hirata, Commander of the Yokosuka Naval Station, Rear-Admiral Risaburo Fujita, newly appointed Chief-of-Staff of the Yokosuka Naval Station, and others.

Following the review, the planes will leave the airport to appear over the Ginza and Uyeno. One formation will then appear over Shinjuku going by way of Kawaguchi City in Saitama Prefecture. After appearing over the northern part of Greater Tokyo, these planes are scheduled to fly over Omori, Kawasaki, Yokohama, and the Miura Peninsula.

Another group comprising mostly combat planes will re-appear over Haneda Airport about 10 a.m. to demonstrate aerobatic stunts over the field. The Navy Band from the Yokosuka Naval Station will give a musical program during the affair.

Immediately following the flight of the Navy planes, the Army will dispatch a formation of more than 500 planes to make a formal New Year's visit to Tokyo. These will appear over the city at 11 a.m. under the command of Lieutenant-General Abe, the Army Aviation Headquarters announced Monday. These planes are said to from only a small portion of the forces assigned to the defense of local area.

The schedule for the appearance of the Navy planes is announced as follows: Ginza, 9:35 a.m.; Uyeno, 9:37 a.m.; Noda, 9:43 a.m.; Kawaguchi, 9:52 a.m.; Shinjuku, 9:55 a.m.; Omori, 9:58 a.m.; Kawasaki, 10:00 a.m.; Yokohama, 10:03 a.m.; Miura Peninsula, 10:08 a.m.

U.S.S.R. IS ADHERING TO NEUTRALITY PACT

Spokesman Hori Tells Year's First Meeting of Foreign Correspondents

FISHERY NEGOTIATIONS ON

Difficulties Merely Technical—Treaty Likely Before Auctions in Spring

Soviet Russia's relations with Japan is still based on the Neutrality Pact, according to our official information, Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, reasserted Monday at the first meeting of foreign correspondents this year, in reply to a question whether any change had been brought about in the relations of these two countries through the agreement reportedly signed at Washington by which Soviet Russia and the other signatories agreed to use all their resources in a fight against the anti-Comintern nations.

"We have no official information of such a treaty and it is therefore too early yet to make any official comment," Mr. Hori stated. However, he indicated that if Soviet Russia decides to fight against Japan in accordance with the agreement, the situation would be quite different.

"As far as our official information is concerned, Soviet Russia maintains neutrality toward Japan on the basis of the Neutrality Pact," Mr. Hori emphasized.

The spokesman revealed that the negotiations for the fishery treaty is still going on at Kuibishev. Asked what was holding back the successful termination of the agreement, Mr. Hori revealed that the difficulties are merely technical and that the treaty will probably be ready before the auctions which will be held at the end of March and in April.

One reporter inquired about the military and financial condition in Chungking at the present time. "Judging from news reports, Chungking is talking very loudly about military operations but as a matter of fact, it is not taking any particular action against Japanese forces. I believe that it wants to make the United States and England fight against Japan. As for the hardships and the financial situation there, they have been made clear by the statements of the Chungking people themselves," Mr. Hori indicated.

He also stated that, although there was no confirmation, the Chungking authorities are reportedly sending troops to Burma to fight under General Archibald Wavell. "However, I cannot imagine that Chiang Kai-shek will send his best troops to fight under foreigners. He always keeps his best forces with him," the spokesman indicated.

The spokesman was asked about the report that Chungking consuls in Singapore have not been paid since September, Mr. Hori said that he doesn't know of this special case but he pointed out that many Chungking consuls all over the world are horribly unpaid.

To a question whether the Filipino police in Manila are cooperating with the Japanese authorities, Mr. Hori stated: "We have no official information. However, if the Filipino police in Manila are willing to cooperate with the Japanese authorities in maintaining peace and order, that would be far better."

To a final question posed at the meeting, whether the Philippine Islands would be included in the yen bloc, Mr. Hori asserted that the regulation issued by the Finance Ministry did not include the Philippine Islands but that in the future, such a case may happen.

King Returns to U.S.

Domei

LISBON, January 4.—Admiral Joseph Ernest King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, has returned to San Francisco from an undisclosed place and he is expected to leave for Washington tomorrow, according to a Los Angeles report received here today.

SOVIET PAPERS SEE JAPAN'S ADVANTAGE

Organ of Commissariat of Defense Declares Nippon Victory Inevitable

PRAVDA RAPS U.S. ACTION

Calls Declaration of Manila As Open City 'Spiritless'

Domei

KUIBISHEV, January 3.—Commenting on the Pacific war, the Krasnaya Zvezda, organ of the Commissariat of Defense, in a three-column article, today declared that the theater of war operation in the Pacific is not concluded with words only.

The journal said that a Japanese victory undisputedly is a foregone conclusion and frankly recognized the strategically superior Japanese position.

The Pravda, official organ of the Central Committee and Moscow Committee of All-Union Communist Party, railed against the Manila declaration of an open city as a "spiritless United States action."

With reports of the fall of Manila reaching here from Washington via London, the Japanese colony here, delighted with the splendid New Year's present, toasted the occupation of the Philippines with surume and sake, which was specially delivered here from Japan for the New Year.

While listening to the Tokyo radio amidst a snowstorm and 30 degrees below zero weather, the Japanese here tried to imagine how the fighting was going on in the 120 degrees scorching heat of the tropics.

FAILURE OF ASSISTANCE MAKES ANZACS NERVOUS

Australia Finds No Promised Aid Coming From Allies as Japan Makes Swift Advances

Domei

GENEVA, January 4.—Australia is getting the jitters when it thinks that a time might come when it will face a serious situation due to failure of promised aid to come, according to a London Daily Mail report received here today.

The London journal pointed out that John Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, in his recent appeal to the United States, laid stress on the fact that Australia did not want any American troops but airplanes and warships, the report stated.

The Daily Mail article said the Australians, some time ago, felt perfectly safe because they had been assured sufficient assistance to protect them from airraids but recent events have not been in conformity with actual facts, the report said.

Australians now realize that the forces of the Democracies are faced now with superior numbers on all fronts and as a result, they may be left in the lurch by their allies in case of emergency, the report declared.

BURMESE UNITY APPEALED

Governor Issues Proclamation Nation Faces Serious Crisis

Domei

LISBON, January 4.—Sir Dorman Smith, Governor of Burma, in a special proclamation, has urged complete unity among the Burmese, according to a report received here today from Rangoon.

In his proclamation, Sir Dorman emphasized that Burma now was facing a gravest moment and that this was an opportunity for all Burmese to show their determination and unity, the report stated.

FRESH RAID SCARE HITS WEST COAST OF UNITED STATES

Army Lookout Stations Said Detected Unidentified Planes 80 Miles Off Shore

BLACKOUT ORDER ISSUED

Evacuation of San Francisco Citizens Being Discussed by Officials, Civilian Leaders

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 4.—The United States West Coast was again thrown into a frenzy of anti-air raid precautionary measures as the United States army announced lookouts detected several unidentified planes flying about 80 miles off the west coast, according to reports received here from San Francisco today.

Blackouts immediately were ordered in San Francisco and other cities within a 60-mile radius, including Berkeley, Richmond, Vallejo and San Mateo, from 6:52 to 7:30 p.m. yesterday, the report said.

The alarm proved false as not one plane appeared and the all-clear signal was sounded.

Plane Sounds Picked Up

The United States army, however, announced that the Fourth Interceptor Command picked up two definite sound tracks of two groups of unidentified airplanes flying about 80 miles off the coast, the report asserted.

United States army authorities said, "We don't know how many planes there were."

The United States army said that no planes have been detected flying over the mainland, the report declared.

With repeated scares of Japanese planes and submarines appearing off the United States West Coast, nervous United States army officials and civil defense representatives have been conferring on plans for evacuation, total or partial, of the 630,000 inhabitants of San Francisco, according to reports received here from the Golden Gate City today.

The United States West Military Command, however, in order not to cause undue anxiety to the already jittery populace, has declared that the measure is for future precaution and does not signify imminent or probable danger, the report said.

Private cars, mobilized by "evacuation captains," stationed in 62 districts, may be used in carrying out the evacuation plan, the report stated.

Direct Attacks Feared

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, January 4.—The United States is now gripped by serious fear as it has become possible for Japan to make positive attacks on the Hawaiian Islands, Panama Canal and Pacific coast territories, with Guam, Wake and Manila now lost.

In his press interview given Saturday, President Roosevelt recognized that the danger to the Pacific coast has become an actual problem, and declared that the removal of important war industry factories, and particularly airplane plants from the coast districts to interior points was under consideration as a step to prepare for Japan's offensive.

Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York has warned the citizens that war has come directly to the American cities and homes and that all should prepare without under-rating Japanese military strength.

Canal Defense Pushed

Special to the Yomiuri

BUENOS AIRES, January 4.—The Panama Canal, the lifeline of the United States, is now directly threatened by the Japanese Navy, as the United States has now lost all naval bases in the Pacific with the fall of Manila. Washington authorities are now hastily planning to strengthen the defense of the Panama Canal since learning of the fall of Manila, a report from Washington says. Also the Washington Government is said to have urged Colombia to advise Central and South American countries to cooperate in defending the canal.

General Tojo Thanks Surveillance Corps For Guarding Nation From Enemy Craft

Simultaneously with sending words of encouragement to the Governors of various prefectures in the country, the Air Defense Bureau of the Home Ministry, in the name of General Hideki Tojo in his capacity as the Home Minister, sent the following token of appreciation on Monday to members of the surveillance corps who have been rendering unfaltering services as painstaking as those of the officers and men at the front in defending the country from the air since the declaration of war on America and Britain on December 8, 1941.

"I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the members of the air defense surveillance corps, who have put up with many hardships in preparing against possible enemy aerial attacks. Their hardships are equal to those experienced by our gallant and brave officers and men of the Imperial forces who have scored brilliant military accomplishments.

"I feel sure that no small amount of difficulties had to be conquered by the members of the surveillance corps since December 8, 1941 for they braved the biting cold night and day with a firm determination to spot enemy craft should they attempt to raid the Japanese mainland. Fortunately, however, the remarkable military successes scored by the Japanese forces at all fronts since the outbreak of the war have considerably reduced the possibilities of mass raids by the enemy air units. It must be remembered, nevertheless, that the enemy's remnant planes might, at any time, appear over the Japanese Empire and consequently, it is absolutely inadvisable to feel relieved over the situation.

"The role being played by the members of the surveillance corps, through extending fullest cooperation to the military air defense corps, to preclude exposing even one inch of the Japanese soil to the menace of the enemy air raids is indeed important. In view of th many functions of the State scheduled for the month of January, I hope that each member will realize the seriousness of his responsibilities and exercise particular care in fulfilling the duties thus assigned to him. At the same time, I hope the public will accord every possible cooperation to the members of the surveillance corps in attaining their object."

FRENCH CANADIANS IRKED

Britain's Utter Disregard Revealed in Churchill's Speech

Domei

LYONS, January 4.—In commenting on Prime Minister Winston Churchill's Ottawa address, a radio commentator here today declared it an offense against the French, both in France and Canada.

The commentator emphasized that the British Prime Minister's speech has revealed Great Britain's utter disregard of the French Canadians in this hour of crisis.

A few more clumsy outbursts of this variety will arouse the French Canadians to some positive display of resentment, the commentator warned.

Oshima Confers With Hitler

Domei

BERLIN, January 4.—Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, has called on Chancellor Adolf Hitler to exchange New Year's greetings and to presumably exchange views on political and military matters, it was disclosed today.

U.S. TO CONTROL ALIENS

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, December 22.—The control of aliens arrested in the United States since the outbreak of the war will be in the hands of 92 bureaux, 22 of which are already operating, the Attorney-General announced.

According to a Washington dispatch, the task of these bureaux will be to collect data on every alien and to submit material to the Attorney-General, who will decide whether the person in question is to be interned or remain free.

PRISONERS WELL CARED

Transocean

SHANGHAI, December 22.—Red Cross representatives have assured the New Zealand High Commissioner in London that the New Zealand prisoners of war in German and Italian hands are being well cared-for. They are receiving parcels and medicines regularly, the Prisoners of War Enquiry Office in Wellington announced today, according to radio advices.

This office added that there are now 3,730 New Zealand prisoners of war,

JAPAN IS FIGHTING FOR OWN EXISTENCE

Tokutomi, Noted Political Commentator, Says War Forced On This Country

Declaring that the War of Greater East Asia was not brought about by Japan's action but was the unavoidable consequence of the provocative and challenging policies of the United States and the British Empire, Soho Tokutomi, one of the nation's outstanding journalists and political commentator, in a significant article in the New Year's edition of the Nichi Nichi advocated the eradication of all Anglo-American influences from the Orient. Mr. Tokutomi's article is essentially as follows:

"History repeats itself. But at the same time it continues and develops. From one point of view, the War of Greater East Asia is practically a repetition of the Russo-Japanese War. From another point of view, the present war is a continuation of the Russo-Japanese War and its immediate sequel. We sincerely believe that both of these wars are wars waged for the sake of justice. In both instances Japan was forced to fight by provocative enemies. This is a war of self-defense.

"Since the days of Shogun Iyenari, the eleventh of the Tokugawa line, Japan had feared Russia as the Red Barbarian of the north. No Japanese in those days ever dared to think of waging war upon that country; all he hoped for was some means to evade the danger from the north. Like a nightmare, Russia ever obtruded herself to disturb Japan's peaceful slumber.

Opinion Was Divided

"Later on opinion became divided among the Japanese as to what Japan's policy toward Russia should be. Some argued in favor of cooperating with Britain against Russia, while others contended that Japan should shake hands with Russia. There was virtually no one who advocated any warlike action against Russia. The Katsura Cabinet, on the eve of opening negotiations with St. Petersburg, decided to allow Russia a free hand in Manchuria if Russia would only agree to keep its hands off of Korea. Such a modest proposal arose from Japan's desire to preserve peace at almost any cost.

"The fact, however, was that Japan was thoroughly disillusioned. Russia persisted in dominating both Manchuria and Korea. This unreasonable and stubborn attitude of Russia finally caused Japan to resort unwillingly to a war with Russia. The consequences of the war were also unexpected. Not only did Japan expel Russian influence from Korea, but Japan's influence was extended all the way to Changchun, now better known as Hsinking.

"Had Russia withdrawn from Korea before the war as advocated by Prince Taro Katsura, Marquis Jutaro Komura, Prince Hirobumi Ito, and Prince Aritomo Yamagata, the Russo-Japanese War would not have occurred, to say the least. Then Japan's history and the history of all East Asia might have been quite different from the way they turned out. In this sense we ought perhaps to be thankful to Admiral Alexeiev, Viceroy of the Asia, and other Russian statesmen who by their obstinate attitude challenged Japan to war.

"Much the same story can be told of the circumstances leading up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. There were many Japanese who had feared Russia, but few had opportunities to come into friendly contact with the Russians. In the period before the opening of the present war, however, there were a great many Japanese, particularly among the leaders of the nation, members of the intellectual class, men of wealth and power, who were on intimate terms with Americans and Englishmen. Naturally these Japanese disliked resorting to war with Britain and the United States no matter how unjust their attitude toward our country was. But these countries, like Russia of earlier times, made the mistake of believing that Japan could be cowed into submission by measures of pressure and intimidation. Their overawing policy went too far until the very existence and independence of Japan was literally menaced. This compelled Japan, despite all other considerations, to resort to arms.

If Roosevelt Had Agreed

"If Roosevelt had agreed to the reasonable proposals of Ambassadors Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kurusu, the Philippines would have remained a territory of the United States as ever before and Hongkong could have existed as a British colony. Guam and Wake islands might also have remained as ever America's stepping stones across the Pacific to East Asia. Hawaii, too, might have continued as a Paradise of the Pacific. Likewise, both Singapore and Burma might have retained their old status, and the Prince of Wales, the pride of the British Navy, the Repulse, and the American Pacific Fleet might all have been spared being crushed by the Japanese Air Force."

"Because these countries made light of Japan to too great an extent, their influence is on the way to being eliminated from East Asia. Although the process is not complete as yet, this influence is on the verge of being totally wiped out in the near future. Both Roosevelt and Churchill have rendered most distinguished services to us for having caused their countries to be driven out of East Asia.

"It can thus be observed that the War of Greater East Asia has completely repeated the procedure of the Russo-Japanese War. At the time of the Russo-Japanese War, Japan had Britain for an ally. Japan today has Germany and Italy as its allies. Of course Japan is determined to fight the war by itself. Even when Japan was allied to Britain, we neither asked Britain for the loan of a single warship nor the loan of a single gun. This is the case at the present, but it is true that Japan is allied to Germany and Italy now as she was once to Britain.

"At the time of the Russo-Japanese War, all of our statesmen and elder statesmen occupied prominent positions either at the battle front or at the home front. Among the elder statesmen who were thus active were Prince Hirobumi Ito, Prince Aritomo Yamagata, Prince Masayoshi Matsukata, Marquis Kaoru Inouye, Prince Iwao Oyama, and Marquis Shigenobu Okuma. Today, such prominent statesmen seem to be lacking, but the status of the nation as a whole has improved greatly over what it used to be. Although no 'big guns' exist now, the Japanese people are all the more loyal and brave. The Katsura Cabinet which was then in power was regarded at the time by the public as quite insignificant, but in reality in remained in control for the longest period. It is to be hoped that the Tojo Cabinet will similarly last as long. Since the outbreak of the China Affair many Cabinets have come and gone. The Konoye Cabinet was in power when the Affair broke out and this was succeeded successively by the Hiranuma Cabinet, Abe Cabinet, Yonai Cabinet, Second Konoye Cabinet, Third Konoye Cabinet, and finally by the Tojo Cabinet. The present Cabinet was installed in the nick of time. At least until the object of the War of Greater East Asia is attained, it is to be hoped that the Tojo Cabinet will remain in existence. The nation at large must support this Cabinet to the last.

Japan Entered Continent

"Japan secured her foothold on the continent for the first time as the result of the Russo-Japanese War. However, many years intervened before the country was able to translate its continental policy into action. The precipitation of the Lutiakow showdown on September 18, 1931, which developed into the Manchurian Incident, paved the way for the beginning of Japan's continental activities in earnest. Nearly 27 years intervened between the conclusion of the Portsmouth Treaty and the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident. History continues, extends, develops, and enlarges. The China Affair resulted in the extending of British and American aid to Chiang Kai-shek. While the Russo-Japanese War was fought on the continent, the War of Greater East Asia is being fought on the sea. The former manifested Japan's first advance northward; the latter manifests her first advance southward. The forefathers of the Yamato race to which we belong came partly from the north and partly from the south. The Yamato race has been at the same time a continental race and a oceanic race since time immemorial. It may sound peculiar to say that the Japanese are advancing northward or southward, but as a matter of fact, we are going back to the hoary homes of our ancestors.

"The vast expanse of the Pacific lies before us for development. Britain and occupied Hongkong for the last 100 years, but the Union Jack has been supplanted on Victoria Peak there by the Rising Sun Flag. The Philippines and Singapore are likewise doomed. Japan did not want to fight them at first. But they themselves challenged Japan until a fight could not be avoided. Now that these regions are within our control, however, we must take care not to follow in the foot-steps of Britain and the United States and resort to exploitation and pressure. We should instead let the 1,000,000,000 peoples of East Asia learn the difference between the brutal might of the United States and Britain and the Imperial Way of Japan.

Must Achieve Objective

"Japan's objective must be thoroughly achieved. We must not allow ourselves to be elated by petty successes into agreeing to an early compromise peace with the United States and Britain. Remember what bitter experiences Japan had to suffer in Manchuria on account of the actions of Chang Tso-lin and his notorious son, Chang Hsueh-liang. At one time Japan was almost forced to the point of abandoning Manchuria. Japanese living in Manchuria at the time decided to return home for good and wound up their affairs in preparation for that step. If Japan should ever tolerate American and British influence to come in for a share of the Orient again, it will only serve to sow the seeds of another serious trouble in the future. Their evils are really immeasurable. Not only must Japan be determined never to repeat the bitter experiences of Manchuria, but she must go through with her original object of eradicating Anglo-American influence from the Orient altogether.

"To realize this objective, Japan must be respected by Manchoukuo, the Thailand, and must further seek the complete understanding of all other East Asiatic nations. Not content with this, Japanese must be magnanimous

Giving Tender Care

A Japanese Navy plane at a certain air base in the Malay Peninsula is shown being tended by careful hands. The plane may be only a machine but in loving hands, it can do wonders as the air arm of the Japanese Forces well know. (Censored by the Navy Ministry "Otsu" No. 1517.)

Tokyo, Lisbon Linked By Direct Wireless Service on Monday

Following negotiations with the Portuguese Government, an agreement was concluded Monday between the Japanese Communications Ministry and the Marconi Wireless Company for direct wireless services between Tokyo and Lisbon, which are to be inaugurated as from today, it was announced by the Communications Ministry Monday. Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, which is maintaining strict neutrality in Europe amidst the world turmoil, has been an influential center of world communication, but the city gained still more importance and laurels with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia owing to her being a great news distributing center. Consequently, great significance has been attached to the fact that Lisbon has now been added to the Japanese network of communication with abroad. The announcement adds that for the time being, the services will handle only direct radio messages between Japan and Portugal and that the charges for the general public will be ¥2.24 per word.

enough to support the independence of India. Of course this country must maintain constant cooperation with its allies, Germany and Italy, in working for the common cause. The most vital matter is to maintain the solidarity of Japan's home front. In a nutshell, this must be the country's defense against disruptive movements. Any idea that tends to disturb the popular mind should be counteracted. Whenever popular belief is wholesome, evil ideas can be frustrated. Selfish ideas are the most dangerous enemy.

"The destiny of great nations to grow increasingly in importance is the present world tendency. This is making it difficult for small countries to maintain their independence. Britain initiated this tendency. In 1932 at the Ottawa Conference the British Empire adopted the epoch-making measure of forming a colossal bloc out of itself. This example forced other countries to organize their own economic spheres. President Wilson's principle of racial self-determination, which he advocated after World War I, turned out to be a day dream. Today many countries are evolving their respective economic autarchies. In East Asia the Empire of Dai Nippon forms the axis of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

REVIEW REHEARSAL TODAY

To Be Held at Yoyogi Parade Ground At 9:30 This Morning

The rehearsal for the initial military review of the Imperial Army since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is scheduled to be held at the Yoyogi Parade Ground today from 9:30 a.m.

The public is free to visit the ground as no procedure is required to see the rehearsal but the taking of snap-shots will be strictly prohibited. In case of rain, the rehearsal is slated for January 7.

Americans Ordered Home

Transocean

ANKARA, December 25.—U.S. citizens liable for military service now residing in Egypt and Iraq who had been notified to enlist in the British Middle East Army, were prohibited from doing so and received orders to return to the U.S. by quickest route.

8,424,000 People Freed

Transocean

SOFIA, December 23.—The population of Greater Bulgaria including the liberated regions in Macedonia and Thrace amounts to 8,424,000, according to figures published yesterday by the Bulgarian Statistical Bureau.

Argentina Names Attaches

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, December 25.—Air attaches were added yesterday to the diplomatic representations of Argentina in Chile, Colombia, and Paraguay. Colonel Horacio Mendiburu was appointed Argentine Air Attache to Chile, Major Joan Polero, to Colombia, and Major Juan Carlos Ruda, to Paraguay.

D.E.I. ASKS AMERICA FOR IMMEDIATE AID

Cries Out for Troops and Arms As Japanese Continue Smashing Victories

Domei

BERLIN, January 4.—The Dutch East Indies Government has asked the United States immediately to send troops as well as war supplies, the official German News Agency learned today.

Dutch East Indian quarters, the report said, have emphasized how badly United States assistance, at this particular time, is needed by the D.E.I.

General H. ter Poorten, Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch East Indies forces, declared in Bandoang that the defense of the Indies depends on the delivery of American airplanes, the agency reported.

One hundred planes next week, the report stated, are more valuable for Dutch East Indian forces in the South Pacific than 1,000 weeks later.

Japanese air attacks, General ter Poorten said, are a very serious problem to the Dutch East Indies not only because the Japanese planes are of very good quality and their crews are well trained but also the Japanese have succeeded in gaining superiority in the air in the southern Pacific.

It would be a great mistake, General ter Poorten emphasized, to underestimate the Japanese.

Another setback to the defense of the Dutch East Indies is the lack f tanks which have not arrived despite United States promises for prompt delivery of these valuable war machines, the report said.

Pointing out that Japanese forces on the Malayan Peninsula have been smashing forward at the rate of 15 to 25 kilometers a day, Dutch Refugee Government representatives in London and Washington have urgently requested immediate aid for the Netherlands East Indies, according to a Stockholm report received here today.

The Dutch representatives were reported to have warned that if the Allied Governments wait any longer, it would be too late.

Meantime, a British observer in Malaya has reported to London that in contrast with Japanese planes, which roar over their heads all day long, British machines cannot be seen, the report stated.

The absence of British aircraft, the report asserted, has been an immeasurable loss to the British land forces, which miss their moral support more than their direct action against the Japanese planes.

WAR RISK INSURANCE

Australian Cabinet Approves Bill—Increases Air Raid Funds

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, December 22.—General war risk insurance was approved for the whole of Australia by the Cabinet during its meeting in Canberra this morning.

This insurance comes into force immediately, it was reported from the Australian capital.

In addition, the Australian Government has also decided to increase the appropriation for air raid protection from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000.

To Chobse Committees

Leading members of the Rule-Aid League of Diet Members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association met in conference at their headquarters Monday morning for the first time this year in order to discuss matters regarding establishment of a committee for the southern region policies.

Shelters for Limerick

Transocean

MADRID, December 23.—It is learnt here that the Magistrate of the Irish port of Limerick has resolved to contruct vast air raid shelters. Numerous bomb proof cellars, which can shelter 12 persons, are to be built. In addition, a mass air raid shelter with a capacity of at least 3,000 persons is to be constructed immediately, states the report.

JAPAN'S ECONOMY FOR WAR AIR-TIGHT

Kamekichi Takahashi, Noted Economist, Finds Empire Benefited by China Affair

All gloom about the ability of Japan to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia, economically, was dispelled by Kamekichi Takahashi, one of the most popular economic writers in Japan, in an article contributed to the Yomiuri, in which he indicated that Japan, instead of being weakened by the four and one-half years of the China affair, has been strengthened to withstand any strain. His analysis of Japan's economic position is given below:

"At the very outset of hostilities the Japanese Navy and Army succeeded in chaining victory to the car. Surely there is no one who would question the ability of the Japanese fighting forces in completely smashing all enemy resistance. However, there is yet another question. Suppose that the United States and Great Britain will be able to carry out a long war, will our economic system stand the test? All will admit that the determining factor in the question whether Japan will emerge victorious or not depends greatly on its economic power.

"Perhaps one of the first issues that would pop up in the minds of any individual is Japan's economic position in view of the four and one-half years of fighting on the continent against the Chungking regime. It will readily be admitted that the China affair has meant a reduction of some of the commodities stored up in the national warehouses and any investigation in the future concerning the position of Japan's economy must recognize this element.

"It is one of the most outstanding characteristics of Japan's economy today that the China affair, instead of weakening its economic system, had rather strengthened it. There are five reasons for this:

Big Military Appropriations

"1. The enormous appropriations allotted to the Army and Navy in the past years have not been employed for the sole purpose of carrying out the China affair but have also been used for the purpose of meeting such an emergency as the War of Greater East Asia.

"2. During the past four and one-half years, the Japanese industries have immensely expanded their productive power to such a degree that the Japanese economy has enough marginal strength to cope with a long war. Instead of showing any signs of tear or wear, the Japanese economic system has been vigorously stepped up to meet all the demands of the nation for many years to come.

"3. In the next place, the things which have been consumed in the China affair have been turned into something constructive. In order to understand this, perhaps it would be well to review the results of the past four and one-half years.

"For instance, the occupation of Hainan Island and Canton was of great value strategically in the Japanese campaign to take over Hongkong in the present war. The same may be said of the peaceful penetration of the Japanese forces into French Indo-China in regard to the Japanese operations in the Philippine Islands, British Borneo and Malaya. Thirdly, had Chiang Kai-shek been permitted to stay at Nanking, he would probably have allied with the United States and Great Britain when war was declared against these countries. At present, however, he is now in a desolate corner of China, putting up a feeble resistance. The development of the mineral wealth in Inner Mongolia during the past years while the China affair was in progress has greatly augmented the economic resources of Japan.

"4. During the transition from free to wartime economy, it is to be expected that there will be some friction and not a small amount of hardships. There would also be a drop in industrial efficiency. Fortunately, however, Japan availed itself of these four and one-half years in putting its economy on a complete war basis. On the other hand, the United States is now in the midst of confusion and disorder that usually attends this transition in the economic system.

Experience Gained

"5. The experience gained during the four and one-half years have been profitably turned to good account. Japan has learned what economic measures to use and what not to.

"Thus it can be seen that the Japanese economic system is ready to shoulder any national problem. It is operating at full speed and its engine is just humming with the smoothness of a new motor. However, as our enemies have opulent wealth, peoples of Japan must earnestly cooperate with their Government. It is necessary that the people put their best foot forward in assisting the Government, cut down on their consumption of goods which are not urgent or necessary. Only thus can the Japanese economic system be capable of taking the load.

"I have every confidence that the Japanese will come out of the battle with flying colors, economically speaking. In the future, Japan would do well to replenish its supplies of raw materials swiftly and in large quantities from the South Pacific. In view of the fact that the mineral resources there are more easily accessible than hitherto, this should not be difficult.

"In the next place, Japan should endeavor to raise its industrial efficiency as much as possible, although a conspicuous advancement has already been noted. In addition, measures should be taken for the importation of materials from Manchoukuo and China. And lastly, every effort should be directed toward economy—retrenchment in all phases of economic activity. Should there be a hitch in any of these plans the Government may resort to one of the following methods. (1) reclamation of old materials from the factories and homes, and in case of necessity, even those which are being used by the manufacturers and in homes: (2) concentration on methods to raise the efficiency of the factories rather than in carrying out a large-scale productive expansion program."

Nation's House Shortage to Be Relieved As 10,000 Abodes to Be Ready in March

With a view to supplying workers with comfortable residences, the Housing Association which reported last September that it planned to build 30,000 houses in leading cities of Japan announced that 10,000 will be completed in March this year, according to Domei.

The project was adopted last year to build 30,000 residences in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Sendai and Fukuoka in consideration of the general inconveniences felt by munition factory workers. As a result, in the middle of next March, 3,900 houses in Osaka, 1,200 in Nagoya and 1,000 in Sendai are due to be completed.

These houses are being constructed with the greatest possible care so that they will give factory laborers comfortable places for rest and also to indulge in welfare organizations. Moreover, playgrounds, assembly halls, recreation rooms, baths and markets are to be established in every group of houses. The Housing Association is also prepared as far as circumstances may permit to build dining halls, gymnasiums and public nurseries. These houses will be rented or sold exclusively to the ordnance factory workers for the present.

It is also reported that the association is now furthermore planning to build air-defense shelters and barracks of safety for providing against possible air-raids in the future.

Blossoming Comes Of E. Asia Sphere With 2602nd Year

(Continued From Page 1)

America is changing constantly. It is clear that through their conference Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt were playing an accompaniment out of tune, so to speak.

On December 30 Prime Minister Churchill appeared before the Canadian Parliament and in a speech before it he indicated that the war policy of the Allies would be prosecuted by three stages, that is, closing the ranks, taking back of lost territories, and assuming an offensive. According to reports, he returned to Washington immediately after he addressed the Canadian Parliament.

Canada Skeptical

Information on hand shows that the Canadian legislators who are under no illusion about the defeat of Britain and America in the Pacific area are at a loss to know whether they should allow themselves to be reassured by the British Prime Minister's excuse.

The Australian Government is feeling pity for Prime Minister Churchill who is going up and down as though he were a man managing to raise funds. A report has it that he is thinking of abandoning the home Government.

Our allies, Germany and Italy, are completing preparations for a great offensive which they expect to assume along the Soviet and North African fronts this spring, by way of responding to the great advance of the Japanese forces in the Pacific area. At the moment German and Italian air forces are active along these two fronts.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler on December 31 issued a proclamation to the national defense forces and the people, in which he declared that the year 1942 would witness the employment by Germany of grave methods which had been perfected by it to crush the enemies and destroy their will of resistance. Thus he indicated that the actions this year would be decisive of the outcome of the great war.

Information on hand shows that Germany has completed preparations for landing operations against the British Isles. It also shows that operations are about to be started by Germany with the object of gaining the control of the Mediterranean.

Talks are going on in Berlin regarding the coordination of Japanese and German strategy.

Spread False Propaganda

America and Britain are spreading propaganda reports designed to cover up the inferiority of their forces which has been disclosed. These reports tell of the growing menace of the 800,000,000 members of the yellow race.

These countries are employing every means to cause estrangement between Japan and Germany which are on the closest possible terms.

The aim of the Greater East Asia which is being conducted by this country is to defend us by eliminating outrageous Britain and America from East Asia. Put another way, our war is for the construction of a new order in East Asia. It is the intention of our country to cooperate with Germany and Italy, leaders of Europe, which are fighting Britain and America, in the promotion of the peace of the world. At the threshold of the 2,602nd year we already feel that East Asia is beginning to feel the light of a new world order.

TO BOOST AUTO INDUSTRY

American Officials Plan Placing 5 Billion Dollar War Orders

Domei

LISBON, January 4.—The United States Navy and War Departments have announced that they are ready to give $5,000,000,000 worth of war orders to the American automobile industry, according to a Washington report received here today.

If the plan is put into effect it would mean the entire automobile industry in the United States would be converted into a war industry, the report stated.

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ANGLO-U.S. RULERS MEET SUPPLY HEADS

Churchill, Roosevelt Talk With Production Leaders to Speed Up Wartime Industries

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 4.—President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill have conferred with the United States and British production chiefs respectively regarding supply problems of the allied forces in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, according to reports received here from Washington today.

Lord Beaverbrook, British Deputy Prime Minister, Henry A. Wallace, United States Vice-President and chairman of the United States Economic Defense Board, William S. Knudsen, Director-General of the Office of Production Management, Donald M. Nelson, Executive Director of the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, and other functionaries were present at the meeting, the report stated.

Previous to the conference, the United States Production Bureau published a survey reviewing the efforts for the speeding up of the armament output and the transformation of United States peacetime industries into wartime industries, the report declared.

It was said both Mr. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, Associate Director-General of the Office of Production Management, were unanimous in declaring that it was necessary to transform peacetime installations on a wartime scale and that existing armament factories must work 160 hours weekly and share their contracts with others in order to increase output by all means.

Moreover, the two are also said to have stressed that various industries like textile and foodstuffs must be used for military production.

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U.S., BRITAIN SCORE CHUNGKING LEADERS

Reprimand Chiang for Not Attacking Japanese Rear Prior To Hongkong Fall

The surrender of Hongkong has created a great internal commotion among military leaders at Chungking, according to information received in certain quarters here. It reports a strong protest has been filed with the Chungking regime by the United States and Britain against Chiang Kai-shek's delay in starting his military operation at the rear of the Japanese troops attacking Hongkong. Furthermore, these military authorities of the Allied Powers have approached General Chiang for severely punishing Chang Fa-kuei, Yu Hang-mow and other military commanders for not having cooperated with the British troops. Meanwhile, it is claimed Chungking's Foreign Minister T. V. Soong now at Washington chimed in with their protest and sent an urgent message of indorsing the American and British joint protest.

In the meantime, a counter protest has been filed with the Chungking Military Commission by Yu Hang-mow stating that the fall of Hongkong was entirely due to lack of appropriate measures on the British part and that there was virtually no means of cooperation with the British army. As a gesture for excuse he added the easy defeat of the British army came too early for the Chungking troops to come to the rescue.

Potatoes For Finland

Transocean

HELSINKI, December 21.—In order to alleviate the precarious food situation in Finland during the winter, considerable quantities of potatoes have been sent to that country by Germany. These shipments have now arrived in Helisnki and will be distributed to the population immediately, it was announced yesterday.

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SUMO COMES BACK WITH SPRING TILTS

Japan's National Pastime to Get Under Way January 10 At Kokugikan

Sumo, Japan's national pastime returns to the limelight again with the announcement of the Sumo Association that the annual 15-day spring tournament will get under way January 10 at the Kokugikan amphitheater in Ryogoku, Tokyo.

With the Japanese people returning to the Spartan mode of living, traditional Japanese customs have regained its former popularity. And sumo more than ever should draw the interest of the entire nation, its history being almost as old as the nation itself.

Broadly speaking this ancient sport has undergone little change throughout the years. Seen today are many of the customs which prevailed during the feudal times. For example, one of the unique facts of this ancient art is that the office of "Gyoji" or referee was made hereditary in the two families of Shiga and Yoshida. Even to this day the family of Yoshida is represented and he holds the formal authority in naming the Grand Champion or Yokozuna.

Up to recent years there were two main groups of professional wrestlers, the Tokyo and Osaka bands. However, the latter group seldom rose to the level attained by the former, and in 1927 the two groups merged into a single organization. Half-yearly matches were held in Tokyo and Osaka in January and May with rankings based on the showing at these matches. This custom remains to this day.

Graded Into Two Groups

Wrestlers today are broadly graded into two groups, the Maku-no-uchi ("Within the curtain") and the Maku-shita ("Outside the curtain"). The Maku-no-uchi consists of the three champion wrestlers, Ozeki, Sekiwake and Komusubi. An Ozeki may be further distinguished by being promoted to Yokozuna or Grand Champion, a position held by Futabayama and Minanogawa, leaders of the West and East squad respectively for this coming tournament. This is the highest position attainable in the ring.

The Grand Champion alone is entitled to wear around his waist the coveted straw belt, the privilege of granting which is reserved to the aforementioned family of Yoshida. Between the Maku-no-uchi and the Maku-shita comes a body of about 20 wrestlers called the Maegashira.

Until a few years ago the tournaments lasted for 11 days. However the popularity of the matches and the desire of the Wrestling Association to increase revenues has brought about the present 15-day tournaments.

The Kokugikan, the site of the matches provides accommodation for 12,000 spectators and is usually filled to capacity during the tournament. The ring is the work of artists who take great care in the construction of it for the tournament. It is sanded and raised somewhat above the level of the lowest seats. Present day arrangement finds only an inner circle and a square, each formed by 16 rice bales. The bales are supposed to represent the signs of the zodiac and the months of the year.

Entering Ceremony

An official necessity is the placing of a pail of water on each of the eastern and western side for the use of the wrestlers, who on entering the ring wash their hands and rinse their month with the water. The umpire is assisted by four "seniors" who are themselves retired wrestlers.

In professional sumo, victory is seldom gained in a minute or two, as the men seldom fall at once. More often one encounter lasts from 10 to 15 minutes. The winner being the wrestler who forces his opponent to fall or even let any part of the body above the knee touch the ground or pushes the opponent out of the ring. While it may appear that brute strength leads to victory, traditional rules guide the wrestler in the manner in which they may defeat an opponent. It is said that 48 different ways are allowed, namely 12 throws, 12 lifts, 12 twists and 12 backthrows.

One of the colorful cermonies is the Dohyo-iri or "ring-entry." This comes between bouts and consists of a clapping of hands and stamping of feets by the wrestlers who are garbed in beautifully made aprons.

The closing ceremony of the tournament is another traditional event in which the three champions of the victorious side, that is the side which has scored the largest number of points, are awardel prizes. The prizes which are given out by the umpire in a solemn ritual consist of a bow for the Ozeki, a bow-string for the Sekiwake and a fan for the Komusubi.

Throughout the tournament, the hour which brings about the greatest stir starts about two in the afternoon when champions and near champions enter the ring for their matches.

New Way to Cross Rivers

In crossing rivers on new theaters of the War of Greater East Asia the Imperial Japanese tank forces easily improvise bridges for their tanks by firing harpoons at the opposite banks first and then steel ropes, says a special Shanghai dispatch to a vernacular, adding that it is impossible for the enemy forces to impede the advance of the Japanese troops.

Hongkong Entry Broadcast

The recorded description of the ceremony of the triumphant entry of the Imperial Japanese armed forces into the Crown colony of Hongkong was broadcast on the nationwide hookup by the Japan Broadcasting Corporation as a New Year present to the nation on the behind-the-gun front for about 20 minutes following the news broadcasting at 7 p.m. Thursday.

Mute Testimony of Friendliness

This is somewhere on the Malay front where the Imperial Forces of the Japanese Empire are smashing every Briton who stands in the way. The monkey greatly frightened by the unnatural boom of the cannons has alighted on the shoulder of a protective Japanese soldier. Even the "little fellow" knows the difference between friend and enemy. Photo rushed here by air. (Passed by the War Ministry.)

Cafe Hour in Germany Offers Friendly Comfort

(Continued from Page 6)

is the earliest comer. But to whichever of them gets there last the Fraeulein nods her head toward the same corner table at which already one or the other of the old men will be sitting. As the two old fellows greet each other this morning . . . they politely shake hands each morning . . . the girl hurries through the room gathering up newspapers and magazines from the cafe rack and brings them to their table. She runs out then, without an order from them, to return in a moment with two pots of coffee. She prides herself upon remembering what each regular customer prefers and seldom makes a mistake about our wishes.

I watch the two old men for a minute and then I too turn to my newspaper and coffee. And there is no real way for me to say how I feel about it but with the arrival of Herr Doktor and the Forest Inspector the cafe has assumed an almost normal air for me. It is just because they are here in their accustomed places like I have gotten used to seeing them and expecting them to be each morning at a certain hour. I don't know them, nor do they know me, but if they don't come some morning the cafe in the neighborhood won't be quite the same. I may be mistaken but I am almost sure too that if I, or one of the other regular morning comers, fail to appear some day they too will without knowing it perhaps feel an omission.

At "Kaffee Klatsch" time we are more individually ourselves, no longer depending upon the appearance or non-appearance of someone to change the cafe atmosphere. Among the people at this hour are every type and mixed groups of men and women, groups of women only and groups of men only. Families are present. There is music from the radio, lots of smoking, a great deal of 'Torte' to eat and coffee to drink and of course no lack of laughter and talking. Some of the cafe-goers engage in lengthy chess and card games to the considerable interest of everyone sitting nearby.

Quiet and Peaceful

On Sunday our hour at the cafe is different. Sunday mornings finds the downstairs room closed and we, of the seven regular customers meet upstairs. Our fresh faced dark haired Frauelein is here too, greeting each one of us as though she knows all about us and really . . perhaps I should say still . . . likes us. This morning the handsome modern room is deserted to what is in afternoons and evenings. It is quiet and peaceful now and the wide windows on the street side are open letting in sunshine after the storm.

Sundays are so different and so obvious from week days in Germany. There is a real Sunday calm and then there is the music of many church bells to break the quiet. At times, as one church after the other sends the sonorous voices of its bells above the house tops, the music of the tolling mounts until it is as if a clangorous orchestra of bells is playing throughout the city Bells loud and soft, near and far and high and low.

From an upper cafe window I like to watch the street stretched below me with all its shops tightly closed. It it is fine weather, the street from which snow is fast melting away is bathed in sunshine and contrasted here and there by spindly shadows from the naked winter trees along the sidewalk edge. One side of the street, as the sun moves higher, is painted a blue and purple color from the notched shadows cast by opposite buildings. Sometimes I look down upon a street drifted high with snow and gloomy and dark with over hanging clouds, but whichever way it may be it is still a Sunday street and a Sunday morning filled with the music of many church bells and so different from the activity and noise of week days that it is actually exciting.

'Pink Cafe'

There is the rendezvous in the Students' Quarter. We call it the 'Pink Cafe.' It has a name, but what is more important it has a pink stone front and as far as I have ever known during my time with the students, it has always been the 'Pink Cafe.' We meet here at four o'clock after classes are finished.

An international air must naturally prevail much of the time at the students 'Pink Cafe.' But even though many different languages, and many foreign interpretations of the German language, will be heard, the very character of the cafe will not be lost but rather intensified through the 'Gemuetlichkeit' which holds us, a mixed group, together and enables us to eat German food, smile and talk with the Fraeuleins and to our German table neighbors in the characteristic freedom of student behavior, and still settle down quite as we would at home to discussions of things relative to each individual and groups of individuals.

Different and exciting in their cosmopolitan fashionableness are the smart cafes. Strangely enough these too lose nothing from their main character of friendly comfort despite such fancy things as gay music, floor shows, silver, linens and damasks and the Rococo ornateness of red plush, mirrors, gold filigree and white panels, or a strictly fine modern feeling in decoration. The outdoor boulevard sections are always colorful with umbrellas or awnings. Potted plants, palms, bushes and miniature trees form hedges and fencings which allow complete privacy in the midst of city crowds. From inside the cafe proper the music of an orchestra, and often singing filters out and into the street through the sultry afternoon. Crowds at these cafes are a delightful and interesting mixture of smart townspeople, foreign residents, notables and travelers.

Charming and Comfortable

You may come upon the fashionable cafe astonishly hidden in between the wall shops of an old palace garden, quite as frequently as upon the modern city street. In such location they are less present day modern in decoration but more of an old fashioned elegance in the charming and comfortable European manner. Here in fair weather tables and chairs appear like magic over a portion of the palace garden lawns spaced among formal plant and flower arrangements.

Overhead a canopy of trees shades the cafe-goer from the too direct rays of the sun. Somewhere in the gardens a band concert sends its stirring music through the trees and out into nearby streets.

It is the cafe that provides the rendezvous, for it can be so private and yet neither lonely nor alone. It is the cafe that offers unhurried entertainment in music, singing, dancing and the interest of an assemblage of people from everywhere. And it is because of the friendly German cafes that stretch in a seemingly endless chain of companionship, pleasure and glowing welcome lights from city to city and province to province that we are really able to know, in that certain way, many many people whom we might have passed by without a glance.

Aircraft Electricians

Transocean

ROME, December 22.—A new category of aircraft personnel called aircraft electricians, has now been established in the Italian air force, it was announced Sunday. This measure had been necessitated by the partial electrification of the equipment of planes. Their task is to tend all electrical appliances of navigation instruments and engines during the flights.

CHANGE PREDICTED OF SOUTH AMERICA

U.S. May Dictate Terms at Coming Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference

The political and economic status of Latin America is likely to undergo a sweeping change at the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference scheduled to be held in Rio de Janeiro on January 15. John Doe's Monroe Doctrine which was originally designed to keep the political destiny of the New World isolated from Europe has now become the front of democratic imperialism. While on the one hand it is asserting that all American republics must conform to the political ideals of Capitol Hill, on the other it is urging Asiatic nations under the control of London and Batavia to reinforce the democratic fabric to oppose the fruition of totalitarian new order in Europe and Japan's mutual prosperity policy in Greater East Asia. Since the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting, Washington has assumed the leadership of the anti-Axis camp and is now busy making arrangements to dominate positively the life of Ibero-America.

It has been officially announced that Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles will head the U.S. delegation to the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference. The selection of the capital of Brazil, a country which is trying to maintain an open mind toward the war, is meaningful because it shows that American exponents of so-called hemispheric unity will be provided with added facilities to endeavor for the modification of the viewpoints of that country. Brazil has long-standing connections with Japan and the latter is sincerely anxious to bring about improved commercial accords with the former. Some time back Foreign Minister Togo in an official statement declared that Japan was not entertaining any ambition to interfere in matters concerning Latin America with which part of the world it was aspiring to effect good-neighborly relations. Consequently, it can be imagined that the proceedings of the Rio de Janeiro parley will include questions affecting Japan.

Sequel to Pacific War

There is no denying the fact that the Conference is being held as a sequel to the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War and the declaration of war on America by Germany, Italy and other Axis partners. Hence, the probability is that attempts would be made to force legally the Latin nations to align themselves with the United States' joint-front policy will place its manpower and material resources at the disposal of the Washington High Command depends more or less on the naval activities of Germany close to the shores of that section of the universe. However, it is a foregone conclusion that the Conference will reach an accord regarding more vigorous economic cooperation so that defense industries of Uncle Sam can turn out war accessories to feed the military requirements of the entire democratic bloc at a subsequent date. Already the 21 American republics are abiding by the decisions of Washington in respect of the stabilization of hemispheric economy, commerce and production. Therefore, it would not be astonishing if the Conference agrees that Latin nations which are in favor of maintaining their neutrality toward the war and non-belligerency toward America should accelerate the production of armaments on a Pan-American basis to safeguard their security and that of the United States.

In this connection it may be noted that Washington recently released a pamphlet entitled "Hemispheric Defense." This document is important because it clearly states that the United States should be given the privilege to prevent the infiltration of Axis sentiment into the Western Hemisphere, that totalitarian countries should be denied economic and commercial benefits from Latin nations and that no activities purporting to harm the democratic line-up should be permitted. Its most noteworthy assertions are that at this time of emergency confronting the Continent collaboration of the police and juridical authorities of the Pan-American republics against illegal activities and for the protection of democratic ideals is highly necessary and that a unnified policy is needed to prevent political and propaganda moves of foreign diplomatic agents and consulates. The pamphlet argues that the time has come for an examination of the question of transferring to American nations the colonies and possessions of European Powers in the Western Hemisphere.

U.S. to Use Persuasion

All these observations contained in the document clearly reflect the political, social and economic intentions of the United States in Ibero-America, and as such, it can be presumed that the forthcoming Pan-American pourparler will not only discuss the importance of economic reciprocity, but also unshakable political and racial unity. Moreover, it will manipulate to impress upon those Latin nations which are inclined to remain non-participants in the war the urgency of undertaking coastal patrol duties to prevent surface naval craft and submarines of the Axis nations from approaching the shores of the Continent, thereby releasing a large number of U.S. war vessels for combat operations. It is likely that those countries which have declared war on Japan, Germany and Italy will be asked to place their respective military mights at the disposal of the American War and Navy departments to organize a "Hemispheric Army" for home defense as well as for war activities in diverse democratic battle fronts.

While the Pan-American Conference is being ostensibly held to invite war into the New World, the agreements concluded in Havana were designed to keep war away from its legally constituted sphere of influence. So far as the Japan-American hostilities are concerned, they are taking place in a remote Pacific region far away from the territorial limits of Latin America. Hence, Latin nations cannot possibly argue that they are being menaced by Japan, regardless of the fact that some of them have declared war on Tokyo succumbing to the pressure of Washington. Even Germany and Italy have no inclination to extend warfare to Latin America. Therefore, the Pan-American Conference is being purposely mooted by President Roosevelt to use Latin America as his cannon fodder, just as he is using Chungking as a destructive element in the growth of the projected Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. For this fact alone Japan cannot remain indifferent to the venue of the Rio de Janeiro meet.

Portugal Is Rationing Petrol For Vehicles, Beginning January 1

Transocean

LISBON, December 22.—Ration cards for motor-cars and motorcycles in private ownership using petrol are being distributed here today. Official quarters concerned with this task hope to complete the work throughout the country by the end of this year. Beginning from January 1, 1942, petrol rationing will come into force. While nothing is said about the amount to be allotted, it will probably be less than originally scheduled, since the importation of petrol from the United States has ceased following the outbreak of war in the Pacific.

LISBON IS TIGHTENING DEFENSES OF COLONIES

Evidenced by Machado's Tour To Portuguese West Africa, Cape Verde Islands

D.N.B.

LISBON, December 31.—Colonial Minister Machado, of Portugal, has completed his tour of inspection of Portuguese West Africa and the Cape Verde Islands. Where in the latter, he inspected the airdromes by witnessing the military parade of the garrison.

The speeches made on this occasion in honor of Minister Machado stressed Portugal's determination to defend her neutrality if necessary by force of arm.

Meanwhile, diplomatic and military circles in Lisbon regard the Colonial Minister's tour of inspection as a demonstration against all those powers which of late showed an aggressive attitude toward Portugal.

Moreover, some quarters also believe that Minister Machado is reported to have made arrangements in Portuguese West Africa for the possible dispatch of her troops to Portuguese Timor.

Social and General

(Continued From Page 6)

midt will be shown at the end of the concert.

Two Popular Symphony Concerts are to be held at the Hibiya Public Hall, 7 p.m. Friday, January 9, and Sunday, January 11, by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt. Miss Yoko Matsukuma, successful young pianist and first prize winner in the National Musical Concours, will appear as the soloist.

Schubert's Symphony No. 8 in B minor (Unfinished Symphony); Chopin's Piano Concerto No. 2, in F minor; three selections from Delibes' "Coppelia" Ballet, and Tchaikovski's Waltz from the Serenade, Opus 84, make up the program which will be the same for both concerts.

Erection of a stone monument in memory of the late Dr. Bruno Taut, German architect and a noted foreign student of Japanese culture, is being contemplated by the Takasaki Industrial Art Institute where Dr. Taut served as an adviser during two years. The Darumaji Temple in the outskirts of Takasaki is being considered as the most suitable site for the monument which is to carry the inscription "Ich liebe die Japanische Kultur" (I love the Japanese culture). This inscription was left by the late scholar on a piece of art paper, given as a memento to the chief priest of the Darumaji Temple.

The late Dr. Taut has been known widely in Japan for his books on Japanese architecture and on Japanese culture in general, some of which were published in several languages including Japanese, English, and German.

The fourth issue of "Japano-Italian Cultural Research," a periodical published by the Japano-Italian Society, has just appeared.

A musical procession of 2,500 band players, headed by the Imperial Japanese Army Band and the Imperial Japanese Navy Band, paraded through the streets of Tokyo, Sunday afternoon. The event was sponsored by the Tokyo Municipality with the backing of the War and Navy Ministries and the Board of Information.

New courses in English, German, and Chinese, as well as in English and Japanese typewriting, will start at the Y.M.C.A., Mitoshirocho, Kanda, on Friday, January 9.

Cementing China Relations

For the further cementing of the friendly relation among the three Powers of Japan, Manchoukuo and China through the medium of art, a plan is being mapped out by Suiun Komura, a noted painter of the Education Ministry's Art Exhibition, for holding an exhibition of the southern school of Chinese paintings in the leading cities of the three countries this coming spring. The noted painters of the three countries are to take part in the event. In Japan the exhibition will be held in Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka, while in China and Manchoukuo, Shanghai, Peking and Hsinking are the places scheduled for the site of the exhibition.

NAZI TROOPS GIVEN WINTER COMFORTS

Well-Designed Houses Built On Eastern Front to Lighten Cold Inconveniences

Transocean

BERLIN, December 21.—A report concerning preparations made by the German High Command for the establishment of winter camps for German soldiers on the Eastern Front was featured by the Dienst aus Deutschland.

After the military command had started shortening and straightening out the German lines on the Eastern Front, durable winter quarters for the soldiers had to be built in order to give them whatever comfort possible in the long Russian winter.

Careful and extensive advance planning resulted in the solution of this difficult problem of army housing in a country where most towns and villages had been destroyed by the Bolshevists. Whatever suitable buildings were left were made available, of course, although at first comprehensive repairs were necessary besides the cleaning up and fumigation of such buildings.

Army craftsmen toiled since last fall to prepare everything for the troops for the expected return to winter quarters behind the advanced front lines in order that the soldiers might not have to pass the winter in the trenches and dugouts or so that their stay at the outskirts of the front might be limited to short watches.

Forests Made Use of

Wherever suitable buildings were not available, good use was made of the rich forests. Army engineers developed a certain type of blockhouse built of tree trunks and above the ground, consisting of three rooms—two of which are sleeping quarters with the third as a living room in the center of the blockhouse.

Two stoves built of brick were to heat and keep food and beverages warm. The water was always examined at first to prevent the drinking of contaminated water while facilities for washing and toilets were also provided.

Kitchens and workshops were built separately and likewise were hospital stations. In addition, entertainment rooms were built and stables put up for horses.

The problem of furnishing a large number of blockhouses was, likewise, solved inasmuch as the soldiers themselves, with the aid of a number of carpenter tools, built tables, benches and bedsteads for themselves, while doors and windows were brought from Germany.

Also, stoves were brought to the front in large numbers so that the length of stove piping would be hundreds of miles if laid together.

Emphasis on Light

Special emphasis was given to good light in order to enable the soldiers to read and write and play. Kerosene as well as acetylene lamps and protable electric sets were built in while, if necessary, candle or stearin lights solved the purpose for the time being.

For packing purposes millions of straw bags had been produced in German factories as early as last summer and this indicates the far advanced planning for the comfort of the troops.

Another interesting order was for plates, knives and forks so that the soldiers need not eat from their tin containers throughout the winter. Also, water kettles and pails had been brought to the front as well as books, pictures, games and radio sets with the view to making their long stay in the winter quarters as homely and cozy as possible. The entire gigantic planning again shows the proficiency of the German military organization, stated the report.

SHIPPING IN ARGENTINA AFFECTED BY CONFLICT

11 Ships Call at Port of Villa Constitucion in '41 Compared With 85 in 1939

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, December 22.—The effect of war, was well illustrated by a report on shipping traffic at the port of Villa Constitucion, which is situated on the Parama River.

Not more than 11 ships called at that port during 1941 as compared with 85 in 1939, and this despite the fact that more than 100,000 tons of grain there are waiting for shipment abroad.

Authorities of the port have asked the Government for help.

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HOUSE boy for general house work, no cooking. Apply Box 569, Japan Times, Yokohama.

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HOUSEKEEPER, reliable Japanese woman, seeks position. Box 432, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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TWO-STORIED foreign style furnished house in Yoyogi, cook available. Apply to Ishida, 739, Honmachi, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

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General

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PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku, Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

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JUJIN Hospital, near North Entrance of Shimbashi Station besides Dobashi bridge. Skin and blood disease specialist. Patients accepted. Hours, until 9 p.m. German and English spoken.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist, English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

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BUDDHISM BINDS ASIATIC PEOPLES

Japan the Land of Mahayana, or Great Vehicle To Salvation, Can Embrace Hinayana Nations of South

Hakko Ichi-u, a phrase in the proclamation of Emperor Jimmu on his ascension to the Japanese Throne, literally meaning "the four directions and four corners of the universe under one roof," states the principle on which the Japanese Empire was founded—universal brotherhood. It proclaims that the universe is one. Buddhism at the height of its doctrinal development in the Mahayana conforms to the principle of Hakko Ichi-u. True, in the Pali sacred book called Mahavagga, which is considered part of the prescholastic canon belonging to what is called Primitive Buddhism, there is already a mention of pratityasamutpada, or dependent origination, but it is in the great Mahayana, or Sanscrit, cutra called Daiho Kobutsu Kegon Kyo sutra) that it is given its fullest philosophical exposition.

The doctrine is founded on two simple principles. One is that everything in the universe is one, and the other is that all things in the universe are inter-related. In Kegon, or Gandavyuha, philosophy, the laws of phenomena merely manifest in the concrete the principles of noumena, so that they form two sides of the same fabric. The doctrine then is developed into a system of causes, the most intricate the algebraic mind of Indians was capable of weaving.

Salvation for Others

In Primitive Buddhism, the highest ideal was that of the Arhat, one who seeks enlightenment chiefly for himself and is rather indifferent to the welfare of other beings. But in such Mahayana scriptures as the Myoho-Renge-Kyo (Saddharma-Pundarika-sutra), the ideal of the Arhat is not only augmented by that of the Bodhisattva who seeks salvation also for others, but the Arhat ideal is actually condemned, and the condemnation is put into the mouth of Gautama himself. Perhaps this difference between the Arhat and the Bodhisattva has received too great an emphasis by Mahayana Buddhists, for it is not quite true that the Arhat seeks salvation only for himself.

Traditionally, the term Mahayana has been used to denote a superior brand of Buddhism in contrast to Hinayana, or Small Vehicle to Salvation, but this attitude in obviously in itself not Mahayanistic. Thus scholars recently have tended to discard any sharp distinction between the two except for the purpose of historical description.

Western scholars have tended to believe that the Pali scriptures of the south contain on the whole the purest form of the teaching of the Buddha, though they too show a considerable development. Whereas the scriptures of Northern Buddhism, which are written parts in Sanscrit and in a mixed dialect of Sanscrit and Middle Indian, or the Gatha dialect, parts in Chinese, Tibetan, Mongolian and Japanese, contain not only what is found in the Pali scriptures but a good deal more. It is this extra material which leads the Mahayana Buddhists to make the claim that their teachings are superior to the Hinayana and that they represent the full mind of the master; but it seems certain that it is rather an evidence of extra Buddhist elements which came in as Buddhism readjusted itself to meet the attacks of a revived Brahmanism and as it spread into other countries and tried to absorb the native cults which it met in its way.

Southern and Northern

Thus, ordinarily, Buddhism is divided into Southern Buddhism and Northern Buddhism, which, though a very rough and not a very fortunate division, has the merit of simplicity. By Southern Buddhism is meant roughly the Buddhism of Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, and French Indo-China; India, the birthplace of the religion, having given up its allegiance to the World-Honored One since about the twelfth century, though, of course, the religious life in India to this day shows his influence. Northern Buddhism is the Buddhism of China, Tibet, East Turkestan, Mongolia, Manchoukuo, Chosen, Japan and the lands on the slopes of the Himalaya Mountains, especially Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim. The Buddhists of Java and Sumatra, though geographically belonging to Southern Buddhism, in point of historic connection and general type should be classed with Northern Buddhism. This geographical division is therefore inaccurate and can only be used for sketchy orientation.

Southern Buddhism roughly corresponds to Hinayana, or Little Vehicle, and Northern Buddhism to Mahayana, or Great Vehicle, though Northern Buddhism has in its voluminous canon also practically all the teachings found in the Hinayana school. Mahayana Buddhism ultimately reached Japan in the middle of the sixth century, that is, in the 13th year of the reign of Emperor Kimmei, 552 A.D., when Kudara, or Chosen, presented to the Japanese Court a golden image of the Buddha and a number of sutras and sastras among the yearly tribute that it was wont to pay. During the first 60 or 70 years, Prince Shotoku, who is regarded as the Buddha in Japan, wrote commentaries on the Mahayana texts such as "Saddharmapundarika," "Sirimaladevisim-hanada" and "Vimalakiritinirdesa." The fact that within so short a time after the importation of the foreign doctrine, Prince Shotoku should have been able to digest the recondite metaphysics contained in these works well enough to comment on them can only be ascribed to genius. In the course of history, 13 main sects rose with 13 different founders holding up as their principal objects of worship not only the Buddha but also Variocana, which is supposed in some sects to be the true form of the Buddha, and Amitabha Buddha, one of the five Buddhas set up by the Shingon-Mikkyo, the Japanese tantric sect. Of the thousands of Buddhist texts these sects naturally use those which bear out their doctrines, or rather, these sects are founded on the respective bibles which they believe to be the true word of the Buddha.

Unity Possible

For all this polyglottal and multi-doctrinal jumble, the splendid personality of Gautama stands out with noble and clear-cut simplicity. His influence binds all the races of Greater East Asia from the desert of northern Outer Mongolia to the Malay jungles and from Turkestan to Japan. Japan the land of Mahayana, based on the national doctrine of Hakko Ichi-u, is not only the leader of Greater East Asia nations in political, military, financial and industrial fields but also in the realm of the spirit. As a Mahayana and all-embracing nation, it is well for us to know the other forms of Buddhism that are inspiring the souls of our southern neighbors.

Buddhism in Thailand

So inseparable is the relation of Buddhism to the life of the Thai that it is a general custom among them to experience priesthood once in their lives for three months at least after undergoing Buddhist confirmation. Even the King has to pass this career before his ascension to the throne, as the new constitution of that country clearly provides in its Article 4, Chapter I, that "the King shall be a believer in Buddhism and a protector of religion." A well-informed authority states that the expression "a protector of religion" should have been worded as "a protector of Buddhism" originally, but in order to guarantee the absolute freedom of faith following the general trend in the world, the word "religion" is said to have been preferred to "Buddhism." Actually, the present King has the title of the Protector of Buddhism.

Buddhism in present Thailand is one belonging to Hinayana, the Buddhism of southern India, which the Thai inherited from Ceylon. Priests as well as people in Thailand regard themselves as heir to orthodox Buddhism and make it a rule to obey the precepts of the Tripitaka (in Pali), viz., sutra, vinaya and sastra.

Generally speaking, believers in Hinayana are not traditionally interested in social activities, and the whole life of the Thai priests is solely devoted to salvation of themselves through hard practice of religious austerities. The successive leaders or statesmen of Thailand, however, have wisely attached great importance to the education of the young people for the development of the national strength, and have had the small private schools, somewhat similar to "terakoya" in old Japan, carried on by the priests with a combined merit of learning and virtue at their temples. Accordingly, the contribution of the priests to national education has to be highly appraised so far as primary education is concerned. Although the primary education ordinance promulgated in March, 1921, makes it compulsory for boys and girls from seven to 14 years of age to attend school, it is only in and around Bangkok and Ayuthia that there are primary schools under the direct control of the Department of Education. In other local districts, primary schools are all kept at the Buddhist temples under the care of the priesthood. According to the principles of moral education designated by the Department of Education, all the pupils at schools are enjoined to attend the religious service at the temple once or twice a week. Although the pupils who are not Buddhists are exempted from the service, we have to bear in mind that 95 per cent of the whole population in Thailand are Buddhists.

All the affairs of life in Thai are closely connected with Buddhism. Men who were thoroughly given the Buddhist education at the primary school have to further experience priesthood for three months, at least, before they are regarded in their community to have reached their estate. There is always a Buddhist altar at each of the schools, Government offices and even at the military barracks. Praises to Buddha are sung every morning by the students at the schools, and every night by the soldiers at their barracks before they retire. A group of priests lead the troops when the grand parade is carried out. All the rituals, public or private, are accompanied by priests and prayers. Thus, one can clearly see how Buddhism is very closely interwoven with the national life of Thailand. As a member country of the co-prosperity sphere of East Asia, Thailand makes it a leading slogan to have her traditional culture of Buddhism exalted, and while exerting themselves for the upheaval of the Buddhist culture, the leaders and intelligentsia are of the firm opinion that the Buddhist view of the world is consistent with the scientific outlook of the world, and utmost efforts are being made to absorb and develop scientific research. It is impossible to think of the Thai people without considering their Buddhism, and it is certain that Thailand will continue her everlasting progress with her traditional Buddhism.

Buddhism in French Indo-China

Buddhism in French Indo-China is divided into two; Mahayana which the Annamese adhere to, and Hinayana believed in by Cambodians and the Laos. While the former is the Northern Buddhism imported through China and its door to salvation is open to all, the latter is the Southern Buddhism imported through Thailand and confines its salvation to an individual or a select minority.

From their historical circumstances, it cannot be denied that the Annamese were mostly influenced by the Chinese culture. Buddhism, Confucianism and Taoism, all transported from China, are

(Continued on Page 5)

Then, as Today—

Human affairs may have changed since those days of which the Ukiyoe artist depicts above but the same north wind blows and the same scintillating snows alight on the same sort of paper umbrella and as elaborate a coiffure and dainty a kimono of downtown belles today as in the Tokugawa period. The work is by Fujimaro Kitagawa (18-19 century), of the Kitagawa school of Ukiyoe, the school of which Utamaro Kitagawa (died 1805) is such a well-known representative. The print is from the "Old Masters" collection of Shimbi Shoin.

A SOLDIER'S SONG OF MORN

HEIHACHI ONISHI,
Tobe Unit, Central China

O Life-to-Be, thou Things-to-Come,
Bud thou forth from out the soil.
Old life passeth, dry and sere,
In snowy fields, where bleak winds toil.

Plaintive, the old order, weak with age,
Raises its voice, like a rattle of bones,
As the north wind, mourning, hurries through
The branches bare, with dreary groans.

Severe though be the winter morn,
This Great Earth is reviving now
To the tread of that Titan's march—
Of Japan, and to the sunrise glow.

Through all the many thousand years
Of China's story, has ever flowed
The Yangtze, while, on clouds o'erhead
The dawn its blushing tints bestowed.

What is this message History's breath
Whispers to my heart so clear?
What is this spirit, born of time
Eternal, challenges me here?

Naught has such power to stir my soul,
To set my heart's blood coursing high—
The blood of my father's and forefathers'
Who for their country dared to die.

Though hard the road to go, and rough,
Go thou forth with strength and faith,
Advance to build, and still to build,
March with the rising run apace.

One boon I pray, that I may prove
No less worthy of the strife
Than those before me. Silent, I
Press forward, joyful, to the strife.

—From The Tokyo Gazette

NAVY MAN STRESSES WAR ROLE OF MUSIC

Cites Instances of Courage Whipped Up By Power Of Stirring Tones

Some one might say it is no time to speak of music. But precisely because it is wartime, music, cinema or anything else must be directed to the aim of strengthening the defense force, writes Commander Toshitsugu Uyeda, chief of the third section, fifth department, Board of Information in the Ongaku-no-tomo (Musical Companion).

In China, importance was given to music already in the Chou period when a system of music was established. In Japan, however, music was regarded as having to do merely with one's "tastes" or "sentiment", excepting such used for ceremonial purposes. Native Japanese music had been formerly considered as an accomplishment of women and children only. But music appeals to the feeling of the people, and has the characteristic of not being restricted by language or knowledge. Efforts therefore should be directed toward obtaining good results by utilizing music to the utmost, he further says.

It is not necessary to refer to the foreign examples of how the French anthem "La Marseilles" had stimulated the patriotic order of the French people or how the song "Over There" had incited the United States to participate in the last European war. There are many excellent cases in Japan proving how music was instrumental in arousing patriotic sentiment or valor.

In Danger

During the Sino-Japanese war, a small Japanese detachment was surrounded by strong enemy forces at a small village near Heijo, and was in grave danger. Just at that time, a soldier began to sing loudly the well-known song of the Yuan invasion, and then suddenly the detachment which was in difficulty found its spirit up and it displayed amazing courage, and succeeded in soundly beating the large enemy force.

When the Russo-Japanese war broke out and the Japanese combined fleet left the Sasebo naval base, the band played the Warship March. It is said that officers and men never felt themselves so inspired by the march than at that moment.

At the time of the Shanghai incident of 1932, troops which arrived at Woosung by a 10,000-ton cruiser boarded a destroyer for landing. Then as the destroyer began to move slowly toward the shore, the naval band on the cruiser struck up the famous song "Tekiwa ikuman aritotemo" (How many tens of thousands enemy there might be). There upon the silence that reigned up to that moment was broken by the loud singing of the song by the entire troops, who thus gained courage and determination to defeat the enemy.

In the present China affair, every unit of the Japanese departing for the front was eagerly sent off by the loud singing of martial airs, whether it be an army or naval detachment. Such music has always encouraged officers and men to leave determined for the front.

Want a March

When Japanese forces were landed on the Bias Bay, the troops on board the transport expressed wish to have a marching song to Canton. On board there was a Domei correspondent who eagerly set out to write the words of the march, while another who was connected with a certain phonographic record manufacturing company wrote the music. In chasing the enemy forces which were quick on their retreat through a hot and dusty area, the soldiers gained courage and forgot fatigue when they sang the newly written and composed song, "Marching to Canton."

Lastly a new music strategy adopted by Germany in the present European war, reported by an American magazine, may be of interest. It is a story of the occupation of Oslo, capital of Norway by the German forces. First, about 1,500 German soldiers entered Oslo without carrying arms and sang German martial songs. Then, twelve bands entered the city and played at the Parliament building and other public places. While the Mayor of Oslo was eagerly listening to the German music, the entire city was occupied by German forces. On the following day, 20,000 unarmed German soldiers marched through the city, singing songs. Thus the city was finally occupied by the Germans without any bloodshed. Of course it is not known whether this story is true or not, but at least it goes to show how powerful is the influence of music.

Fine Music Welcome

The above incidents will prove how military music which is only a small department of the art can obtain such great results. General music will naturally influence the entire people. It is therefore desired that fine music that will stimulate the patriotic sentiment of the people, and join the firing front and the home front together in manifesting the Empire's glory will soon be born.

Clouds Over Mountains

Over the mighty shapes that tower
Against the skies that mirror
The well-guarded seas around,
No hostile craft dare hover:
Only angels of peace, in white,
Sail to bless many an endeavor.

ESSAYIST SKETCHES BLIND ARTISTS' LOTS

One Turns To Literary Work, Another Kills Self When Light Fails

The New Year number of the Bungei Shunju, a popular magazine, edited by Kan Kikuchi, one of the foremost novelists in Japan, has an article from the pen of Shofu Matsumura, a noted essayist on blind painters.

Mr. Matsumura begins by picturing the misery of painters who have lost their eyesight in later manhood. He wonders if there are persons more unhappy than blind painters.

He proceeds to give accounts of three noted painters who became sightless in the latter days of their lives.

The first blind painter he chose is Shunso Hishida who died about 30 years ago at the age of 38.

About five years before death claimed him Mr. Hishida began to complain of an eye disease. He put himself under the care of a doctor in a village near Tokyo where he lived. He failed to make progress. Friends advised him to come to Tokyo and consult a specialist. He declined. It happened that his artistic products were not in demand. Presumably he thought that an unpopular painter might as well be without this eye-sight.

He became nearly blind, when Taikan Yokoyama, the most popular painter in Japan today, stepped in and brought him to Tokyo to be treated by a specialist. He recovered his eyesight, only to become totaly blind some years later.

The second blind painter mentioned by Mr. Matsumura is Beisen Kubota, who died 28 years ago at the age of 55.

In the closing years of his life he became sightless. Born in Kyoto, he studied painting under a master of the Shijo school. He became popular as an illustrator for newspapers. Before he took part in the Sino-Japanese war he worked on the Kokumin. He had the honor of working in the presence of the Emperor Meiji at the Imperial Headquarters in Hiroshima during the war.

After he became blind he was engaged in literary work.

The third sightless painter after Mr. Matsumura's heart is Totsugen Tanaka. He died in 1826 at the age of 55.

He was a very popular painter before he lost his eyesight in later manhood. Among his disciples were such noted painters as Ikkei Ukita and Kiyoshi Watanabe.

When he became blind he accepted the post of keeper of the Daihikaku, a famous temple at Saga, a suburb of Kyoto. As he confessed at his deathbed, his only thought after he became totally blind was to die. And he killed himself by biting off his tongue after he had made an unsuccessful attempt to starve himself to death.

REPLACE HOLLYWOOD MOVIE CRITIC URGES

Long Strides, However, Needed To Become Tops in Moviedom As in Arms

The moving picture industry of this country now has to make long strides in the shortest possible time so that all countries of the southwestern Pacific, so far relying mainly on Hollywood productions, may be supplied with films produced in Japan, Hideo Tsumura declares in the January number of the Bungei, a monthly review of literature.

All movie houses in Thailand, he says, much prefer Japanese films, documentary or news reels, in consequence of their complete running out of stock of American pictures since the severance of the country's relations with the United States and Britain.

Meanwhile, there are many other countries in Asia whose case is nearly the same with that of Thailand. All in all, Japan is shortly bound to supply 10 or even 20 times as many pictures as it has been accustomed to provide these countries with, it is thought.

"This situation," Mr. Tsumura states, "is all very well for Japan's future development in the field of motion pictures. The question is how to bring about the desired situation. All depends on fresh efforts on the part of people engaged in the picture manufacturing industry."

The War of Greater East Asia, the movie critic noted, is now positively a

(Continued on Page 5)

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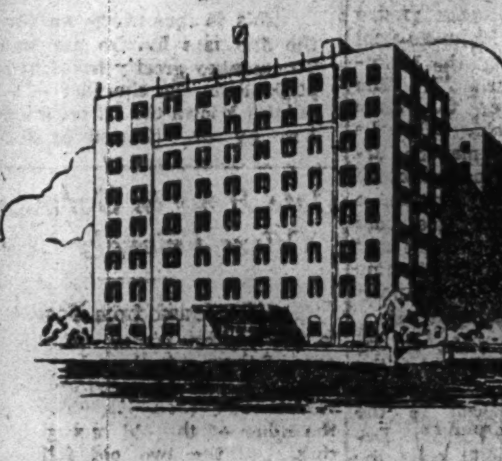

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MINISTRY TO TAX PROFITS IN STOCKS

Involves Futures Gains on Local Exchange—To Introduce Bill in Current Diet Session

The Finance Ministry has decided to levy heavy taxes on profit which persons other than jobbers earn through future transactions on stock exchanges and the bill to this effect will be introduced for deliberation at the current Diet session. The new step is designed to prevent stock prices from inordinately rising, but Finance Ministry officials have no intention to curb the sound price upward move following the improvement of Japan's economic strength, which they claim will result from the successful operations in all directions of the Pacific.

Hitherto, no tax had been imposed on profit which individuals exclusive of jobbers gained through future transactions on stock exchanges, but this new decision has been reached in view of their comparatively large incidence. The new system, if the bill concerned passes the current Diet session, will be retroactively put into effect on January 1, 1942, and the taxes for this year will be collected early next year as classified income tax.

The new tax will be imposed on a graduated scale and the rates will be comparatively high. In case the income from future transactions minus ¥3,000 should be below ¥100,000, the tax rate will be 25 per cent. When the figure stands at between ¥100,000 and ¥300,000, the rates will be 40 per cent and when it exceeds ¥300,000, the rates will be 55 per cent. For elucidation, examples following are of tax rates shown in the table:

Income	Taxes	Income	Taxes
¥20,000	¥11,750	¥300,000	¥103,800
100,000	24,350	500,000	213,350
200,000	63,800	1,000,000	488,350

Meanwhile, it is reported that the Finance Ministry is now considering measures to cope with the possible inordinate rise of stock prices, such as the selling market operations by the Japan Concord Securities Company, broad increase of cover and the fixing of the maximum stock prices in accordance with the National General Mobilization Law.

Buddhism Binds Asiatic Peoples

(Continued From Page 4)

widely believed in. It has to be noticed, however, that they hold no strict distinction among the three. There are many instances that one man believes in various religions at the same time. While the Annamese are very frank and diligent in nature, their religious consciousness is extremely vague. This tendency is not only among the people in general but among the priests themselves. It is quite usual in Annam that the images of Buddha, Confucius, Lao-tse and other deities are enshrined together in a temple. The priests are blindly engaged in the service to Buddha in their temples as described above, and are leading a backboneless life of idleness, the inactive life having very little to do with the real mission of Mahayana which aims at the salvation of all. Generally, the Annamese are very superstitious, as in the case of Cambodians and the Laos, and necromancy also widely prevails among them together with the above three religions. Still fresh in our memory and attracting our attention are the activities of Kaodaism which is considered to be connected with the movement for Annamese independence started in and around Cochin-China in conjunction with the recent boundary conflict between Thailand and French Indo-China. This new religion, originated in Cochin-China in 1926, may be briefly outlined to be consisting of the synthetic principles of Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism and even Roman Catholicism, with the ultimate aim of establishing a new idealistic world of assimilation. Thus, together with the three common religions of the people, some rituals and principles of Roman Catholicism of which the French, the rulers of the present Annamese, are ingeniously blended, and this new religion whose believers were only some tens in 1926, now holds about two million of them everywhere in Cochin-China, Annam, Tongking, Laos and South China. Although Fan Kontak, the present Father of the religion, was arrested by the authorities concerned of Cochin-China on the ground that he propagated anti-French thought, the activities of Kaodaism are worth noticing, not simply as a new religion, but as the Annamese hope for independence.

The religion of the present Cambodians is Hinayana. Although they are proud of being the descendants of the Khmer whose great Hindu and Buddhistic civilization in the Middle Ages is symbolized by famous Angkor Wat, they are mixed with the Thai or Negrito blood, and have lost the distinguishing characteristics of the Khmer race who created the Khmer civilization. They are peaceful, religious and also superstitious, and are the adherents of southern Buddhism for the most part except a minority of the Hindus. As in Ceylon, Burma and Thailand, their daily life is so closely associated with the Buddhist temples that the priests are commanding the respect of the people in general. Generally speaking, however, the Cambodian priests are inferior to those of the three countries aforementioned in intelligence and knowledge as well as in religious passion, but their influence over the people cannot be depreciated since they are occupying one seventieth of the Cambodian population of over twenty-eight million inhabitants. The Buddhist commandments are being kept by them quite strictly.

They make it a rule to go about asking for alms bringing an iron bowl each with them every morning after their usual chanting of a service. To act independently, when they go out, is always strictly prohibited.

The social activity of the priests is represented by education and preaching. Even today boys and girls in Cambodia receive their school education at the Buddhist temple for a certain period. The sermon is preached four times a month at every temple where the faithful always assemble with adoration.

The Laos belong to the Thai race. As in Cambodia, the Laos are the adherents of Hinayana. They are vivacious, musical and social in nature, and seem to be religious in outward appearance, but their religious consciousness is extremely superficial. They are less ambitious and more superstitious than the Cambodians. The activity of the priests is similar to that in Cambodia, but not as much as seen there.

In conclusion, the level of the cultural attainment of the Annamese, Cambodians and the Laos is still very low, and their interpretation of Buddhism is too superficial to grasp its innermost thought. Even Cambodians who are extremely fervent in their faith are digressing from the essential thought of Buddhism, only being particular about its side issues.

Under such circumstances, it is a vital question with us Japanese, in order to cooperate with the people of French Indo-China by means of Buddhism, to make every possible effort to enhance their cultural standard. Only by so doing, shall we be able to awaken their racial consciousness so that we may go forward closely hand in hand with them for the new formation of East Asia by means of mutual understanding and the same religion with Asiatic character. It may seem circuitous to resort to such means, but nowadays when the international relations are clouded with unrest and suspicion, the only way we can assure mutual confidence is cooperation through the interflux of culture as well as religion.

P.I. TO CAST OFF U.S. FETTERS

Filipinos, With Japan's Help, to Gain Economic Autonomy—Abundant Resources to Be Developed for Common Prosperity

With Japan's help, the Philippines before long is expected to build up an autonomous economic system independent of the United States—an Asiatic country of Asiatics, for Asiatics and by Asiatics.

The United States had promised independence to the Philippines on July 4, 1916 after 300 years of foreign domination but as preparations for this long-cherished independence progressed, the people of the islands found that they had been relying too much on the United States to be able to stand on their own feet. Its economy had been shaped too much on American lines to bear the burden of autonomy. The proportion of its trade with the United States has been overwhelmingly large, occupying 77 per cent in exports and 60 per cent in imports of the total import and export amount of 500,000,000 pesos (one peso being equivalent to about ¥2,12). This means that financially and economically the Philippines has been controlled by its trade with the United States and could not develop the abundant and excellent natural resources of the islands. Its industrial structure has been distorted to suit convenience of the United States.

Agriculture is Life

In fact, at present, there is no industry in the modern sense in the whole of the archipelago and the life of Philippine economy is its agriculture. The chief agricultural products of the country are sugar, hemp, copra, cocoanut oil and tobacco, which account for 90 per cent of its total export amount (1940) of 300,000,000 pesos.

Some 10 per cent of the total population of the Philippines, or 1,500,000 persons, are engaged in the cultivation of sugar cane. The planted areas total 183,000 hectares, as of 1938-39, the capital invested in them being 350,000,000 pesos. At one time it amounted to 500,000,000 pesos. The sugar produced amounts to 1,480,000 tons of which 1,270,000 tons, valued at 130,000,000 pesos, or 71 per cent of the total export, used to be shipped to the United States. This development in its sugar industry worked against the interest of the country, for the United States legislated a Jones-Costigan Act under which it placed the export of Philippine sugar under strict controls, drastically cut its quota and forced the Filipinos severely to reduce their production of the vital commodity. Also under the Tydings-McDuffie Act their export of sugar to the United States was relentlessly restricted. Thus the Filipinos sustained an economic blow from which they have never recovered.

Noted for Hemp

The Philippines is noted also for its hemp, commonly called Manila hemp, which is produced chiefly in Davao, Leyte, Albay and Samar. The planted areas total 490,000 hectares and some 3,000,000 make their living by hemp cultivation. About 20,000 Japanese in Davao are engaged in this industry. In the same area there are 95,000 hectares of sugar plantations of which 47,000 hectares are operated by the Japanese. The hemp industry of Davao represents 30 years' toil on the part of the Japanese residents and is undoubtedly the finest in the world. In 1939, some 1,345,000 bales, at 2 piculs per bale, of Manila hemp was marketed, of which 1,337,000 bales, valued at 23,740,000 pesos, was exported. The United States took the major portion with 395,000 bales, Europe, including Britain, next with 553,000 bales and Japan received 280,000 bales. As in the case of sugar, however, the export of hemp too, came under the restrictions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act and the export of Manila cordage and twine was limited to 3,000,000 pounds a year. From this also the Philippines sustained no slight economic blow.

Industry in Davao Developed By Japanese After 30 Years' Toil —Industrial Future Bright— Philippines Kept Industrially Backward By United States For Its Convenience—Hemp

The Philippines is the seventh tobacco-producing country of the world with 74,000 hectares under cultivation and a yearly output of 781,000 quintals. More than 60,000,000 pesos is said to be invested in tobacco.

Copra is obtained by drying cocoanut milk and when it is refined it yields cocoanut oil. It is used also for making soap and butter. Its uses for war purposes are quite varied. Some 608,000 hectares of land is planted with cocoanut palms in the Philippines, numbering about 200,000,000 trees, valued at 300,000,000 pesos. About 4,000,000 persons are living by cocoanut-raising. Almost the total output has been exported to the United States, representing 150,000 kilograms, valued at 26,000,000 pesos. Similarly, copra has been exported to the United States for the most part, amounting to 180,000,000 kilograins, valued at 19,000,000 pesos.

Thriving Industry

Livestock breeding is quite a thriving industry in the Philippines. The thick, grassy meadows there offer ideal grazing ground. The most characteristic domestic animal on the islands is the carabao, a species of water-buffalo of which there are at present 2,500,000 head. There are also buffaloes numbering 670,000 head, horses 420,000 head, pigs 3,120,000 and sheep 400,000 head. In spite of such abundance in livestock, the Filipinos are importing 2,000,000-3,000,000 pesos of various meats and 7,000,000 pesos of dairy products.

Next to agriculture, forestry is the most important industry of the Philippines. About one-half of the total area of the islands extending some 114,000 square miles is forest-land, of which 40,000 square miles are virgin forests. Especially of the island of Mindanao, there are rich, virgin forests awaiting the ax. In the Luzon mountain, too, the forests are only within 75 miles from the coast so that timber can be easily transported.

The mineral resources of the islands are also abundant. In 1940 the country produced 78,000,000 pesos worth of gold, 5,500,000 pesos of iron, 3,880,000 pesos of chromium, 2,700,000 pesos of copper and 1,500,000 pesos of manganese. Of late, the Filipinos have come to realize the importance of developing the mineral resources of the country and the ores mined are taking larger and larger proportions of its export trade and domestic economy.

Industry Still Crude

As in the case of most of the countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Philippines has not yet emerged from a state of primitive industry. The keynote of Philippine economy is agriculture and its manufacturing industry has been stunted by the restrictions imposed on it by the United States for its own convenience and profit. About all the machine-industries the country possesses are sugar refining, oil-refining, lumbering, iron and steel and tobacco and they are all on small scales.

Since 1935, since the establishment of the new Government, the country has gradually realized the necessity of freeing itself from the United States and efforts have been made to develop various manufacturing industries. The so-called NEPA movement and the activities of the National Development Corporation have yielded appreciable results. The spinning mills, paper factories and canneries operated by the NDC or financed by it are doing much work. The NDC is capitalized at 50,000,000 pesos, of which 51 per cent is put up by the Government and which is expected to be doubled shortly. The company is also conducting researches in iron and steel, coal, petroleum and coconut oil and exercising controls over a cement and sugar companies and rice, shoe, warehouse, housing, land development and other companies. Although not much petroleum or coal is produced in the Philippines, its water power resources are considered promising.

Foreign Capital Large

The foregoing survey shows the abundance of natural resources that the Filipinos enjoy. If they had worked with sufficient diligence and enthusiasm, they would not have suffered from such poverty as they have in the past. Under the restrictions imposed by the selfish United States Government and spoilt by the perferential trade, the Filipinos have forgotten to consolidate their national economy and to establish their economic autonomy. Thus they have been compelled to develop the natural resources of their country by means of foreign capital and foreign industrial technique. Statistics show that 71.4 per cent of the total capital invested in commercial enterprises are foreign, so that their influence on the economic life of the Filipinos has been overwhelming. The United States, while exerting high-pressure salesmanship on the Filipinos to unload its surplus industrial products at much sacrifice on their part, has discouraged the development of manufacturing industries on the islands and has even prohibited commercial negotiations with third countries, resulting in an industrially backward economic system. With Japan's help, all this is expected to change.

Replace Hollywood Movie Critic Urges

(Continued From Page 4)

success. Despite the many things said of the possible prolongation of the war, the only important need of the Japanese Navy will be strictly to watch over the guerrila warfare being waged by the remaining sea forces of the enemy countries.

"After all," Mr. Tsumura continues, "the affairs connected with military operations ought to be entrusted entirely in the hands of our Army and Navy. We laymen ought not to meddle in the business. What concern the people outside the armed forces should be to help in the construction work in the wake of armed operations."

In view of the professed aim of the present warfare being the re-establishment of Asiatic culture for Asiatics, those engaged in cultural activities now on the home front are urged to help most in the constructive phase of the war. Their work should proceed hand in hand with other constructive work, such as the promotion of trade among the nations and the development of natural resources, Mr. Tsumura pointed out.

FINANCIAL CIRCLES UNAFFECTED BY WAR

Bonds Skyrocket; Shows Nation Enjoying Boom Contrary To Expectations

The circulation of Bank of Japan notes, showing a normal upward curve day after day owing to the approach of the year end, struck the level of ¥6,240,000,000 on Tuesday. Loans by the central bank also moved upward on Tuesday and Wednesday, but the year 1941, the most significant year in the history of Japan, came to an end with a busy but satisfactory condition prevailing on the money market.

The circulation as of December 30 was the highest record for last year, but it shows an increase of only ¥240,000,000 over the figure estimated before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Competent observers interpret this comparatively slight rise to be a clear-cut proof of the fact that the new development over the Pacific has not affected Japan's financial circles to a significant extent.

Bank Notes Skyrocketed

Soon after Japan's war declaration on the United States and the British Empire, bank note issues remarkably soared on December 8 and 9 solely due to the tendency among commercial banks to increase their cash reserves, but the circulation turned to a normal condition on December 10, only three days after the onset of the war. Since then, the convertible notes continued to swell at a normal rate and finally reached ¥6,140,000,000 on December 29 and ¥6,240,000,000 on December 30. It is understood that a drop of about ¥200,000,000 was seen on December 31, although no announcement has yet been made by the Bank of Japan.

Reflecting such busy money, bonds and debentures were issued last month to the amount of ¥2,101,988,000, which is ¥987,200,000 more than the figure for the previous month. Governmental offices and underwriters syndicate took ¥1,709,988,000 of the total and the remaining ¥392,000,000 was offered for public subscription.

Government Bonds Gain

Government bonds accounted for ¥1,650,900,000 of the December issues; prefectural and municipal bonds for ¥4,361,000; savings and patriotic bonds for ¥137,500,000; bank debentures for ¥106,726,000 corporate debentures for ¥123,500,000; Manchoukuo securities for ¥49,000,000; and China issues for ¥30,000,000. A gain of ¥1,014,237,000, as compared with the November figures, was seen in Government bonds; ¥83,500,000 in savings and patriotic bonds and ¥9,976,000 in bank debentures, but a decrease of ¥9,453,000 was made in prefectural and municipal bonds, ¥95,000,000 in corporate debentures and ¥16,000,000 in Manchoukuo securities.

The aggregate issues of bonds and debentures for the year 1941 were recorded at ¥13,700,666,000, a swell of ¥2,535,834,000 for 1940, as shown in the following table.

(In ¥1,000. A minus sign denotes decrease)

	1941	Comparison with 1940
Government bonds ...	9,025,540	2,270,963
Prefectural and municipal bonds	214,607	— 45,075
Savings and patriotic bonds	499,000	71,500
Bank debentures	1,269,272	305,475
Corporate debentures.	1,530,746	704,020
Manchoukuo securities	910,500	148,500
China securities	335,000	80,000
Total	4,045,519	1,237,996

Payments in securities for this month will amount to ¥138,950,000 of which ¥43,560,000 is to represent bank debentures; ¥30,000,000, corporate debentures and ¥65,390,000, stocks. Collection of taxes for the month will stand at ¥357,981,000.

It is reported that rice notes will be redeemed this month to the amount of ¥200,000,000; silk notes, ¥49,400,000; prefectural and municipal bonds, ¥472,000; bank debentures, ¥27,059,000; corporate debentures, ¥17,720,000; Manchoukuo securities, ¥1,100,000; and China securities, ¥750,000. Payment of interest on Government bonds will be ¥4,900,000; prefectural and municipal bonds, ¥182,000; bank debentures, ¥3,395,000; corporate debentures, ¥8,760,000; Manchoukuo securities, ¥7,413,000 and China securities, ¥1,066,000. It is also expected that ¥100,085,000 of share dividends will be paid this month.

Houses to Be Completed

Of the 30,000 houses which the Housing Corporation began to build in various parts of the country in September last year, 10,000 will be completed by the middle of March, the Chugai Shogyo reports. Of the 10,000 houses, 3,900 will be built in Tokyo, 1,000 in Sendai, 3,100 in Osaka, 1,200 in Nagoya and 800 in Fukuoka, Kyushu. The rents range from ¥16 to ¥34. In leasing these houses, the corporation will give priorities to the workers in the munitions and defense industries. The houses are built in groups, and fully equipped with recreation facilities. The corporation, meanwhile, will begin to construct air-raid shelters, and evacuation houses in large cities in the near future.

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U.S. RUBBER SUPPLY NOT SEEN UNTIL '47

12 Countries in Central, South America Uniting Efforts To Revive Cultivation

The United States will not be able to get enough supply of rubber from Central and South America to cover its demand until 1947 at the earliest, reports the Hochi.

As the supply of rubber in the United States is growing stringent day by day, leaders of the Government are wrecking their brains to plug up this big hole discovered in President Roosevelt's Victory Program almost simultaneously with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

A survey of the Office of Emergency Management made of late said, according to the paper, that the United States could not expect sufficient production of rubber in the western hemisphere until 1947 at the earliest.

According to this survey, 12 countries in Central and South America are uniting their efforts to revive the rubber cultivation in these regions, and at the same time, the United States Government is encouraging the collection of sap from wild rubber trees in the Amazon basin.

Saplings of rubber trees have been distributed and rubber plantations have been built already in the said 12 countries, namely, Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, Guatemala, Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama, Nicaragua, Haiti and Mexico.

The survey also stated that the rubber plantations in the Central and South America had been destroyed by the reproduction of certain bacteria that it would not be impossible to annihilate the bacteria there today if the rubber plantations were managed scientifically, and that the success of rubber industry in the future would totally depend on whether these 12 countries assisted by American scientists could stamp out the bacteria completely or not.

Various American rubber companies are now experimenting with the nurseries and plantations of rubber trees in these countries through the offices of their governments.

Meanwhile a Berlin dispatch to Domei on January 3 states that the British Government prohibited the rubber processing by private companies, beginning January 1, in order to prepare the country against the shortage of rubber as a result of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

SEEDS OF MANILA HEMP JAPANESE INTRODUCTION

First Sown in 1903 Amidst Hardships Encountered in Mindanao Island

The seeds of the hemp industry in the Philippines were sown by the Japanese, who had sailed to Luzon in 1903 and worked for the construction of a highway under the supervision of an American Army officer, connecting Manila with Baguio, the famous summer resort, about 16 miles north of the capital, says the Asahi.

Two years later, the construction project came to completion, and Kyosaburo Ota, the foreman of some 1,500 Japanese workers, who had participated in the project, went over to Mindanao Island, together with several hundreds of them.

They cleared forests, and irrigated brooks amid various hardships, and finally settled down in the southern part of the island to cultivate hemp. The output of hemp by these Japanese settlers gradually increased as time went by, and at the same time the Japanese population there increased steadily. In 1920, the Japanese settlers in the southern part of the island, mostly in the State of Davao, numbered 5,500, and in 1930, 12,500, and in 1935, 13,500. The latest survey gave the population of the Japanese in the islands as 18,000.

In 1936, the amount of hemp produced by the Japanese in Davao totaled 335,000 bales, about one-fourth of the total hemp output in the Philippines.

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CORPORATION MERGERS SHOW LARGE INCREASE

With the new industrial structure movement in full swing, the cases of corporate amalgamation for the year 1941 totaled 336 which compares with 180 for 1940. The capital of those which were dissolved through merger amounted to ¥1,347,352,000, an increase of ¥629,146,000 in comparison with the figure for the previous year.

Those companies which survived or were newly created as a result of the consolidation movement as of December 31 totaled ¥6,848,799,000 which compares with ¥2,451,727,000 for 1940.

Major amalgamation for December includes the absorption of the Toyo Woolen Spinning by the Toyo Spinning; the Kyodo Woolen Spinning and Hasegawa Woolen Spinning and Kurashiki Silk Weaving by the Kurashiki Spinning; and Toyo Oil, Toho Oil and Yamabun Oil by the Maruzen Oil. As these mergers move, the capital of the Toyo Spinning increased to ¥83,076,000; the Kurashiki Spinning to ¥63,700,000; and Maruzen Oil to ¥29,840,000.

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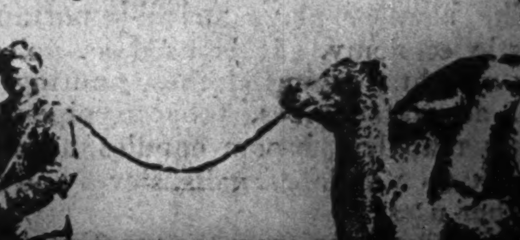

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1942

Australia—Orphan of the Storm

Nothing illustrates the illogical character of the British Empire more graphically than the plight of Australia today. If ever an imperial economic system stood in need of drastic improvement, it is the outmoded British imperial system as represented by the commonwealth of the Antipodes.

A whole continent thinly held by a population fewer than that of the one city of Tokyo, its economic development and usefulness to its own inhabitants as well as to the rest of mankind retarded and throttled by artificial ties with a parasitical motherland ten thousand miles away, it is a glaring example of the defect inherent in the dog-in-the-manger character of Britain's policy of world dominion. Australia's racial and sentimental ties with England are natural enough, but when these ties are made the raison d'etre for an unnatural and disadvantageous economic and political shackling of the continent to the whims of leaders on the other side of the globe, the wisdom of perpetuating such a situation may well be questioned.

Australia, as a country producing wool and agricultural products, needs markets. As a sparsely populated country with industries relatively undeveloped, she requires large imports of manufactured goods. She cannot be economically self-sufficing. Both of these requirements could have been easily satisfied by profitable economic cooperation with other countries in her own part of the world. Regional economic cooperation, with no danger to her racial and ideological associations, could have insured her economic and political stability.

Unfortunately, however, under the influence of the British concept of a world-empire which takes no cognizance of regional economic dependence, Australia was hitched to the distant star of England's obsolete policy. Australian goods were sent over the thin and precarious line of communication to markets ten thousand or more miles away. More desirable Japanese manufactures were artificially barred in favor of more expensive English goods brought wastefully from the opposite side of the world. Natural economic cooperation was spurned in favor of the short-sighted ideal of Anglo-Saxon exclusiveness. The result has been Australia's own danger in place of the security and prosperity which might have been easily attained.

That Australia well realized the precarious character of her position is attested to by her hysterical welcome to the visit of an American naval squadron some months ago, by her feverish though futile military preparations and unconvincing braggadocio, and at the same time the obvious effort put forth by her diplomats to moderate the provocative attitude of the United States and Britain toward Japan. Now that all these measures have failed, however, and the keystone of Singapore is in imminent danger of falling, Australia must be in a near panic.

No doubt the Australians well realize now how mistaken they were to have attached themselves so uncritically to Britain's economic policy. Of course, while the military operations are still actually in progress, Australians can be counted upon to hold steadfast to their original loyalties. But it must be increasingly obvious to thinking Australians that in the post-war period they cannot hope to live by support from England but that they must strike out for themselves as independent members of the community of nations in their own part of the world. Such a re-orientation need not entail any sacrifice of Australian racial or social institutions. It would only mean the most profitable realization of the economic potentialities of this yet undeveloped continent for the benefit of its own inhabitants as well as indirectly for the rest of mankind. We may yet see the day when Australia will see that it is to her own advantage to enter into close relations with the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Bamboo

Most people unacquainted with this country persist in regarding the bamboo as a delicate tropical plant. We should like to show such persons the tall Japanese bamboos bending under the weight of the mid-January snow in parts of the country where the snow is measured, not in inches, but in feet.

The bamboo plays an all-important part in our domestic economy. It is used as poles for carrying heavy weights, drying clothes, punting boats, as flag-staffs, as water pipes, tobacco pipe-stems, window-blinds, penholders, broom handles, angling rods, furniture, ornamental floors, nails, sieves and a thousand and one other uses.

Aside, however, from the practical uses to which the bamboo has been applied in this country, we would like to think of it as a symbol—a most apt symbol in the light of our recent experience in international duplicity.

As the bamboo bends uncomplainingly and patiently under the weight of the snow, so do the Japanese people bend under the weight of injustices. But there is a point at which the load becomes too heavy. At this juncture even the sturdy oak and hickory crack and give away. That is the difference between the bamboo and all other trees. It is the difference between the Japanese and the British, the Americans and all other peoples.

Like the bamboo which bends under the weight of the snow and suddenly swings back with a terrific, unexpected force at the point where the oak and the hickory snap, so the Japanese people swing back and perform some queer acrobatic feats when the point is reached at which the nations of the world expect us to give in.

Our unexpected vagaries at such times have a tendency to upset equilibriums that seemed completely stable up to then. And our pranks, which are invariably guided by some hidden rule, bring to pass some interesting phenomena, as our American and British enemies no doubt have discovered to their sorrow by now.

The Japanese Navy destroys the Pacific Fleet of the United States in the most brilliant manner. The Japanese Army takes Hongkong and the Philippines with such rapidity as to startle even the military strategist. And suddenly the Anglo-American plunderers discern the grave danger to themselves. But it is too late—as late as it is for the snow on the bamboo, once the sudden, forceful swish back commences.

CAFE HOUR IN GERMANY OFFERS FRIENDLY COMFORT, PLEASURE

Pleasant Place to Provide Chain of Companionship; Inseparable From People's Everyday Life

Germany and You

In the German Cafe. The cafe may seem to be a small unimportant thing. It may seem to be just an ordinary part of a people's daily life, of a city's shops and stores and consequently an everyday sort of place that couldn't be expected to have the great appeal that museums, palaces, operas, libraries and the well known beer halls have. The little unobtrusive cafes, scattered along the streets of every city and town, are in fact so very commonplace and taken for granted that suddenly that is the very reason they do have a great deal of interest and importance in their own special light.

The cafe belongs intimately to German life, and it has a way of almost immediately insinuating itself into your life when you are in a German town or city. You may not be aware of it happening until it is suddenly there and you too will be accepting the cafe as something completely inseparable from your own daily life.

Because the cafe is so closely woven into the lives of the German people it assumes a real and considerable importance to everyone who would know and understand these people from all possible angles. And the cafe surely gives an interesting sidelight of the peoples traditional national life.

Cafe Extends Welcome

If you are a student who may spend a winter in Germany, a traveler who stays for six months or two years, or a traveler staying but a week, the German cafe . . . whether it be an elegant internationally known one on the Unterden-Linden in Berlin, a small family cafe on a street corner in Nuernberg, a fashionable one in Wien or the smart Carlton, Lutipold or Anast cafes in Muenchen . . . will extend a welcome that cannot fail to be felt the moment you step in.

It is a "Gemuetlichkeit"....comfort in the midst of agreeable friendly surroundings....which leaves you feeling no longer a stranger in a strange land but suddenly as if you have come into something that is as homely and as much a part of you as the comfortable living room or kitchen at home. It is like laying aside stiff new clothing and settling down for a few minutes into everyday garments that have become through wear and familiarity, fitted and curved to your own body. Something comfortable that takes on a quality of you as an individual.

It is not easy to put a finger on just the thing that accomplishes this feeling in the German cafe. It is something that is sensed. First it is the atmosphere, then a series of small things including an undisturbed privacy, even though you are in a public place, where you may do nothing or may write a letter over your coffee, where you may read the papers.....always handing on the paper rack or hanging by hooks from the wall....or you may simply look around you.

Mysterious Delight

There is a feeling of agreeable companionship, quiet, unnoticeable, unobstrusive, in your cafe neighbors. And there is the spirit of friendliness that inspires the "Fraeuleins" to express through their eyes and smiles that you especially are a real and welcome friend and guest. All of these things contribute to make up that mysterious delightful but difficult-to-translate thing we hear about as "Gemuetlichkeit," and once known it is never to be forgotten. It permeats the cafe and places it in a realm of its own.

For the typical German cafe will give a "peoples" atmosphere in a quiet, subtle and definitely individual touch of friendship to the stranger without a ruffle of its calm. Despite achieving so much for the stranger the cafe remains first and last the genial German meeting place for midmorning second breakfast, "Kaffee Klatsch" in the afternoon and the evening after-theater rendezvous.

In the usual cafe-goers, aside from the smart cosmopolitan visitors to the downtown cafes, you will recognize many prototypes of people you know at home for the cafe-goers are Mr. and Mrs. Everyone and their children of the city . . . any city. Among them too is quite often a sprinkling of foreign students of the kind who live independently and away from the Students' Quarter or the foreign quarters.

People Love to Go Out

If we wonder why the people frequent the cafe so much that it has become a tradition with them, it is only because they are always out and around. The German people love to go out. They are an energetic lively people who enjoy going out for its own sake. Out for walks, out to enjoy the air and sunshine, to marvel in the beauties of their city and its streets, squares and gardens. Out to take a natural pleasure in the exciting peculiarities . . . . and they can be exciting when seasons are definite . . . of spring, summer, the colorful beauty of autumn and the glittering cold white velvet-like charm of snow covered winter.

And at every season of the year the convenience and pleasure of the cafe cannot be overlooked. The cafe offers refreshment and rest . . . . you may linger as long as desired over one inexpensive cup of coffee . . . the privilege of reading the daily papers and weekly magazines, and it offers too a convenience for small business meetings, social chatter and romantic rendezvous.

In warm months it is a grateful relief and pleasure to be able to drop into the cool comfortable cafe with its windows open upon a busy interesting street, or to sit at tables outside upon the boulevard under the shade of trees or awnings, for ice cream and pastry, coffee and cake or a light liquor.

Worth While Things

In the fall and winter the enjoyment of taking hot chocolate, tea or coffee within the protection of the warm lighted cafe and to look now out upon winter darkened streets and squares drenched in snow, goes without saying. Besides outside observations there are many worth while things inside to see, for the cafe is filled with human interest.

"Guten Morgen, Herr Doktor," said the Fraeulein in the neighborhood cafe, as she smilingly assisted the small old man, who had just come in, to remove his long heavy overcoat.

It is early morning of a winter day and Herr Doktor comes into the neighborhood cafe each morning without fail. Every morning he wears the heavy overcoat no matter what the weather may be like. I notice him because of the long grey coat worn in all sorts of weather, but more particularly I notice him because of his fluffy white hair which is quite beautiful and hangs long on his bent shoulders and because of his bushy crop of whiskers. And I notice him too because each morning the Fraeulein says, "Good morning, doctor." At first I thought she knew him but now I'm sure she only knows him the way she knows me. Which is to say she knows me very well and does not know me at all.

To me each morning she says, "Good morning, Miss." And here is one of the important small things about the cafe. The little individual things you meet with unexpectedly. Things the Fraeulein will do and say to show a polite but quite personal interest in you as an individual instead of just someone to buy another cup of coffee. No doubt you do buy a cup of coffee, but you are given to feel a personal interest and welcome about it, just as it is because you are you.

Pleasant Cafe Hour

Many such thoughtful things go to make up the pleasant cafe hour and they nearly all occur upon your very second visit. This subtle recognition upon the second visit is pleasant, flattering to be sure, and never fails to leave you with the happy feeling, especially since you are a newcomer, of having met and seen someone among many strangers who knows you at least by sight.

As for me I also seem to know the Fraeulein in our cafe without really knowing her. And it is like that with Herr Doktor and the Forest Inspector and the others who make up our group of seven regular customers each morning. I know them all without having spoken to them. Herr Doktor sits at a table in a corner of the cafe....on week day mornings we all sit in the downstairs back room which is small and very comfortable....and it isn't very long after he has come in, that a tall, straight fine looking old man, whom the girls call Herr Forstmeister shows up.

Aiding him to remove his coat our Fraeulein nods her head toward the table already occupied by the doctor, because Herr Forstmeister and Herr Doktor sit together each morning. These two, of the seven habitues, seem to be the only ones of us who know one another beyond the intangible wall of unspoken cafe friendship.

Some mornings the old forester arrives first, though usually Herr Doktor

(Continued on Page 3)

FRANCE AND SYRIA LINKED CENTURIES AGO

History Proves Reason Why Dentz's Soldiers Fight

No one can understand the resistance General Henri Dentz's soldiers are putting up in Syria against what seems to be hopeless odds who does not know what Syria means, historically and traditionally to this country. "France has only sentimental interests in Syria," sneered Lord Beaconsfield; but sentiments often play a more important role in history than economic considerations.

French interest in Syria dates back to the 13th century, when Louis IX (a pious King who according to tradition used to administer justice sitting under the oak of Vincennes) went to that country on a crusade against the infidels. It was on the strength of this action that in 1535 Francis I obtained from Sultan Soliman the right to protect the Christians in Syria.

It was in Syria that Napoleon, as he himself confessed at St. Helena, "missed his destiny" when the English naval officer Sir Sidney Smith turned him back from the gates of St. Jean d'Acre in 1788.

Another Napoleon, his nephew, when Emperor of the French, dispatched, to protect the Christian minority there, an expeditionary force which went out to the Levant with the favorite song of his mother the lovely Queen Hortense, "Partant Pour la Syrie," on its lips.

Right Reaffirmed

The Third Republic renewed the traditions of the monarchy and the empire by obtaining a confirmation of France's right to protect the Christians from the Moslems in Syria from the hands of the Congress of Berlin in 1878.

French missionaries thereupon poured into the Levant, and in no foreign country is French so commonly spoken as in Syria. On the eve of the World War 40,000 Syrian pupils were attending French schools, and most of the hospitals in the land were French. French business interests followed the missionaries, and numerous French economic works included the building of the highway from Beirut to Damascus, the construction of the harbor of Beirut and the laying down of the Lebanon street-car system.

Hence it was not surprising that after the collapse of the old Turkish Empire the mandate of Syria was conferred on France by the San Remo accord of 1920. The history of French rule in Syria, however, in the twenty years that intervened between the two wars has not been happy. Syrian aspirations for independence often came into conflict with the French administration.

It was Henri de Jouvenel, as High Commissioner, who laid down the basis of policy that France followed until the outbreak of the present war. His plan gave Syria constitutional institutions for domestic policy, while reserving contractual relations between France and Syria as regards foreign questions.

The unitarian tendencies of the Syrian Nationalists clashed with the obligations of France to the minorities, of whom it had constituted itself for centuries a traditional protector. The Nationalists wanted one big state. The French took the stand it could agree to inclusion of minorities in the Syrian state only if the minorities themselves fully consented.

It was not until the Popular Front came to power, in 1936, that an agreement on the relationship between France and Syria was reached. Leon Blum's Government, acting on the principle of the right of the nationalities to govern themselves, decided to transform the mandate into a treaty of alliance and friendship and so to make Syrian independence almost complete. Only in the military field was the right reserved for France to maintain and utilize the airdromes of Damascus and Aleppo and to maintain troops for five years in the Jebel Druse.

Independence Premature

The French Parliament, after long delays, refused to ratify this accord, considering the grant of independence to Syria premature.

In the 20-year period of French rule, clashes between the occupying authorities and the natives have been frequent. The most serious was the rising in Jebel Druse in 1926, when part of Damascus was destroyed by French artillery fire. Again in the summer of 1939 the agitation of the nationalist elements became so disquieting that High Commissioner Gabriel Puaux suspended the constitution.

As a result of these incidents General Dentz, the present High Commissioner, decreed a new constitution for Syria, replacing the Council of Directors by a Ministry headed by a premier to be nominated by the High Commissioner. General Dentz stated at the same time that France agreed that the Syrian independence was a goal to be worked for, but said that the time was not ripe for it.

A blow to Syria was the cession of the Sanjak of Alexandretta, always regarded as an integral part of the country, to Turkey in 1939 by the Daladier Government. This was the price France had to pay for the incorporation of Turkey into the "peace front."

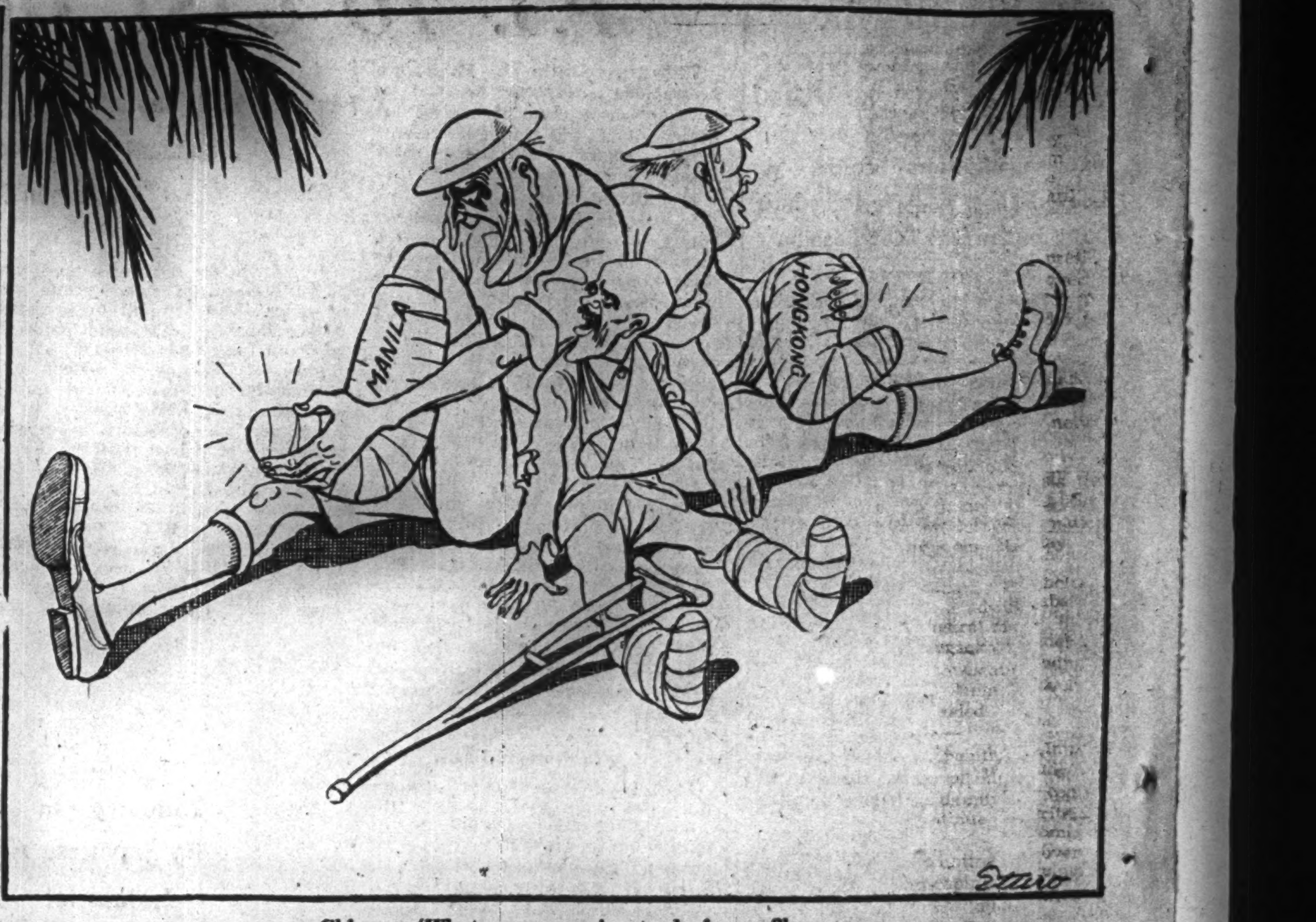
Even after the armistice bad luck continued to dodge the French rule in Syria, Jean Chiappe, the former Paris police chief, was killed last fall when the airplane bringing him to Syria as French High Commissioner was shot down in an Anglo-Italian air battle over the Mediterranean.

And now, to crown everything, France's mandate over Syria is jeopardized by the Anglo-de Gaullist invasion of the country. Until lately Britain had no uneasiness about Syria, relying on Marshal Henri Petain's assurance that the integrity of the French colonies would be maintained. But Admiral Jean Darlan's negotiations with the Germans for collaboration aroused London's uneasiness.

Fears Intensified

The British fears were intensified when the French authorities in the mandate permitted German planes, on their way to aid the Iraki rebels, to land unmolested on Syrian airdromes. London refused to accept the theory that German airplanes, by virtue of the armistice convention, had the right to utilize airdromes in French colonies, and was not reassured by General Dentz's denial of the presence of German soldiers in the Levant.

The defense of Syria has been intrusted to the 60-year-old General Dentz, who went out there in December as Chiappe's successor. Dentz is the scion of an Alsatian family that voluntarily quit its ancestral home, when the Germans first took the province from France, in 1871. The son of an officer, the French High Commissioner in Syria was educated at St. Cyr, the French West Point. He served with distinction in the Colonial wars, in Morocco and later in the World War. He is no stranger in Syria, for he served as aide to General Maxime Weygand when the latter was High Commissioner there from 1923 to 1926. A corps commander in this war, General Dentz had the melancholic duty of handing Paris over to the Germans as military governor of the French capital, when the Nazi troops entered it last June.



Chiang: 'What are you going to do for me?'

Greater East Asia Greets 1942

The year 1941 was just reaching its closing days when Japan, whose patience was aggravated by continued Anglo-American abuse, finally could endure it no longer and realized that nothing else remained for her to do but act.

From that early week in December, when her navy and air force pounded to destruction the American navy, lying snug in Pearl Harbor, and dealt the British fleet from Singapore a blow from which it will be long in recovering, Japan has continued to fill the final days of this month with records of indomitable courage and perseverance, in driving speedily southwards in the Malay peninsula, marching to the gates of Manila, as well as completely driving out the final vestige of British domination in south China by capturing Hongkong. Naval, air and land victories are marking the last days of 1941 in the pages of history. These mark the rising up of Greater East Asia.

Gallant Leader of Asia

The closing days of the year also mark the closing days of the long-endured Anglo-American exploitation of the Asiatic peoples for political and economic domination and oppression. Here, Japan, as the gallant leader of all Asia, is taking the major role in the rebuilding of a new world, not for selfish purposes as by those other greedy, grasping nations, but for the well-being and happiness of the men, women and children of this part of the world, to be gained through their own labors and from their own resources.

1941 has been a momentous year—a year in which Japan has been forced to undergo humbleness and hardship, that peace should continue where already half of the globe was already involved. But, continuously and constantly, England and the United States, the greatest of the "have" nations, striving greedily to maintain all that they held and selfishly reluctant to part with any small part to relieve the sufferings of other nations which were not so fortunate in material resources, continued to express their power by aggressive actions in the hope of further expanding their own influence.

Japan was patient. Japan is patient—but not to the extent of crucifying herself on the cross of Anglo-American rule of the world.

Japan as with other nations, was striving merely to reach that level of living, those standards of life which have been established and maintained by the British and the Americans, a life in which all people, with no exception, could freely enjoy the pleasures, the comforts, the security of daily living—not the mere, hand-to-mouth existence which those dominating powers wished to impose upon peoples other than themselves.

Peaceful Means Sought

Courteously, patiently, Japan sought these goals by all peaceful means, not just for herself but also for others, but the doors of free trade and commerce were slammed in her face, and first, economic embargoes, then out-and-out military and economic raids were given to the enemies of Japan—and, one by one, smaller governments were forced into the Anglo-American clique by the use of "dollar" and "gunboat" diplomacy.

Now the situation has changed. Japan no longer is willing to be relegated to the position of an inferior, humble state which would beg for crumbs from the overflowing tables of the Anglo-Saxon nations. She stepped out to demand her place under the sun—exactly what Roosevelt and Churchill have so often said to be the natural right of man.

Yes, the old year of 1941 is passing by. And, the old order of Anglo-American domination over the life of all men, too, is passing away.

1942 will bring in a new hope, a new light in the future progress of mankind. No longer to be subservient to other powers, but to stand free to enjoy life as it should be enjoyed, to know the joys of economic security—that is what the new year will bring for the peoples of East Asia. That is the goal for which Japan is marching.

1942—the new year, the new page in the history of man—1942—we, of Greater East Asia, greet you . . . .
—(A.A.)

Publications Received

Shoho; a monthly report of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce and Industry, No. 48, December, 1941 (in Japanese). The leading articles; Preparations for War, To Devote Oneself in His Occupation for the Service to the State, and the Greater East Asia War and Workers' Preparedness. The summarized condition of foreign trade, money market, wholesale and retail prices of all important items, and wages is included.

Wakai Nippon (Young Japan); a monthly publication by the Wakai Nippon-sha, Tokyo, Nos. 94, 95 and 96 dated November 3, December 3, 1941 and January 3, 1942 (in Japanese and Romaji); emphasizes the teaching of languages by sense of hearing in use of the standard Romaji.

Rinjin no Tomo; a monthly periodical of the Rinjin no Tomo-sha, Tokyo, January 1, 1942 (in Japanese); aims at promoting the spirit of good neighborhood.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.

Tuesday

— Morning —

6:00 News.
7:00 Time: News: Radio Exercise.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Admiral Eisuke Yamamoto.
8:00 News: Orchestra "The 2600th Year of Founding Japan Celebration Symphony."
8:50 Radio Exercise.
10:00 News: Juvenile Hour; Drama "Happy New Year," by Wakakusa Child Society.
10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Talk on "Healthy Women," by Hidejiro Nagata, former mayor of Tokyo City.
11:30 Market Reports.

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time: News: Takusei Society Male Choir.
1:00 Narration "We Are Brethren," by Yoshio Kosugi.
1:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour
3:00 News.
3:30 Radio Exercise for workers.
5:00 News: Music.
5:50 Program Announcement.

— Evening —

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News: Talk on "The Might of A Mass," by Gen Shimizu.
6:30 "Our Determinations," by Rear-Admiral Jiro Nango: Music.
7:00 Time: News.
7:30 "Calling Nation," by Masayuki Tani, Chief of Board of Information.
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement: Naniwabushi: Poems Recital.
9:00 News: Japan Broadcasting Wind Music Band under the direction of Itsuro Hattori.
10:30 Time: Today's War Situation and News.
11:00 News.

Social and General

To revive the use of the kimono in every home, the National Policy Costume Study Society with the support of the Finance Ministry, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Tokyo Municipality, will hold a National Service Ladies Costume lecture meeting at the Gunjin Kaikan, Kudanshita, on Thursday, January 8, from 1 p.m. The following lectures will be given, "Women's Costumes in Wartime" by Dr. Yayoi Yoshioka; "Advice to Women in the Present Situation" by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya; "Meeting the Situation by Saving in Obi Material" by Mrs. Kotaka Otsuma, president of the Otsuma Girls' High School; "Give Life to Clothes" by Mrs. Wakao Mayeda; "Following the Axis Countries in Wartime" by Mrs. Waka Yamada.

An exhibition of Japanese pictures, Japanese swords, and scenic photographs of Grand Shrines under the name of "Japan, the Land of the Gods" will be held at the Nihonbashi Mitsukoshi department store from Wednesday, January 7 through January 18.

"A Military Horse" exhibition opened at the Uyeno Zoo on January 1 and will continue until January 10. The exhibits include models of various kinds of horses, gas-masks for horses, photographs and paintings of horses, medals, belts and other things pertaining to horses. The exhibition is being held by the War Ministry, the Military Veterinary Surgeons' School, and the Central Society for Training Military Horses.

A volume of 100 patriotic poems by 35 poets compiled by Sonosuke Sato and Masao Katsu under the title of "The Whole Nation as One Man" is being published by the Koshi Shobo book shop.

A Zoo Psychology Study Society will shortly hold its inaugural meeting at the Hakujitsu Hall, Jibugaoka, Meguro-ku. The society is to be established as a sister society to the Animal Literature Society recently founded.

An exhibition of paintings by Kanichi Katsuta opened on Monday at the gallery of the Kinokuniya bookstore, Ginza, and will continue until Friday.

Sketches and paintings by Yoko Isoda entitled "Escaping from Iran" are being exhibited at the Ginza Matsuya department store until Friday.

Rear-Admiral Jiro Nango, president of the Kodokan, will speak over the national radio program at 6:30 p.m., today, in a series of daily radio talks titled "Our Determination."

Masayuki Tani, President of the Board of Information, will address the nation over the national radio network at 7:30 p.m. today.

In a series of daily broadcasts titled "Vows of the People," Admiral Eisuke Yamamoto will speak over the national radio program at 7:30 a.m. today.

Japanese national songs, including Kiyoshi Nobutoki's "Umi Yukaba" and other selections, will be sung by the Takuseikai Male Chorus under the baton of Hideo Akiyama, following today's noon news broadcast over the national program.

Poems on the subject of the Imperial New Year Poetry Party, "Clouds Over Mountains," by such leading contemporary Japanese poets and writers as Nobutsuna Sasaki, Soho Tokutomi, and Mokichi Saito, will be recited over the national radio network, following today's 8 p.m. military announcement.

Japanese and German military marches and other compositions will be broadcast over the national radio program, following today's 9 p.m. news broadcast, by the Japan Broadcasting Brass Orchestra under the baton of Itsuro Hattori.

The first musical program of the year will be given at the Hibiya Public Hall, 5:30 p.m. today, when light music performances will be offered by the Shochiku Light Music Band; Kiyoshi Sakurai and his band; and Katsuhiko Haida with the Moana Glee Club. At the beginning of the program, several screen stars of the Nikkatsu (Japan Motion Picture) Company will make speeches, a German musical talkie starring the tenor Joseph Sch-

(Continued on Page 3)

Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,358 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

WAVELL LEAVES FOR NEW POST WITH HOPE DARK FOR VICTORY; SOURABAYA SEEN AS QUARTERS

Too Much to Expect Sudden Favorable War Turn, He Says

UNITY IS STILL LACKING

Domei

LISBON, January 5.—Fully realizing the increasingly disadvantageous position of the British Forces in East Asia, General Sir Archibald Wavell, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in East Asia, has left New Delhi for Singapore accompanied by his staff, according to a New Delhi report received here today.

In a parting address to high officers of the Indian Army he declared that in spite of the fact that Hongkong had fallen, that British Borneo was in enemy hands and two-thirds of the Philippines and over half of the Malay Peninsula occupied by Japanese troops, "I am resolved to defend Singapore and discharge my duties until the very last.

"I am fully aware of the importance of my task. Moreover, I realize that the war situation will become steadily disadvantageous for us. In the face of such conditions it is too much to expect from me any sudden favorable turn of events," General Wavell declared.

Sourabaya Likely

Domei

BERNE, January 5.—General Sir Archibald Wavell, newly appointed Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in East Asia, may establish his headquarters in the Dutch East Indies port of Sourabaya, according to a Reuters report from London received here today.

No Unity Evident

Asahi Service

BERLIN, January 4.—Though the unification of military command in the Pacific has been very loudly reported by the British and American side and it was seen as the biggest result of the present Washington conference, the British and American opinions are very pessimistic since in the past three days' conference, no unified control was agreed upon and it appears as though the two countries would fight independently, according to reports reaching here from Washington and London.

That is to say, the proposed unification of military command is favorable to the United States only. Washington announced that Sir Archibald Wavell would become the Commander-in-Chief in the southwestern Pacific, but no definition of southwestern Pacific has been given. It is generally believed that the region refers to Singapore, Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies and the Philippines. If so, 95 per cent of the American Navy and Army on the Pacific will not come under the command of General Wavell. Then, it is another problem, whether Australia will be included in the southwestern Pacific. Chungking will, of course, come under the command of General Wavell, and it is reported that Chiang Kai-shek has rejected the plan. After all, the entire China front will be entrusted to Chiang. About 200 American pilots now in Chungking will be commanded by Chiang Kai-shek as a part of the allied forces.

Thus, the authority of General Wavell is greatly limited. The army under his command will be the remnants of the 20,000 American troops in the Philippines, the British forces and the Netherlands East Indian forces. That is to say, the British front in Asia will be still divided into three fronts. Under the new unification of military command in the Pacific, the British Command of the Forces in East Asia is abolished. As Hongkong is lost, one half of Malaya is occupied by Japanese and the Burma troops are under the command of General Wavell, only the British forces at Singapore will be under the command of the British Forces in East Asia. Thus there is no necessity of appointing a commander-in-chief.

British military critics are now questioning the whereabouts of the American Pacific fleet. Under the new unification of military command, Admiral Thomas Hart, Commander-in-chief of the American Asiatic fleet, commands the British and American fleets in the southwestern Pacific. Yet the American Asiatic fleet now consists of only a few cruisers, destroyers and submarines and the British fleet is also much reduced. There is not a single battleship under the command of General Wavell. The American fleet is now said to be somewhere in the eastern Pacific to avoid Japanese bombings. Premier Churchill is said to have insisted upon the appointment of General Wavell as the Commander-in-Chief in the southwestern Pacific, because he calculated on the despatch of American battleships to Asia. But after all, Churchill's expectation was betrayed.

Replace East Asia Day

To replace the East Asia Day hitherto observed on the first day of every month, in Chosen too the Imperial Rescript Proclamation Day established will be observed by 24,000,000 islanders on the eighth day of every month, in accordance with the notification made Sunday by Governor-General of Chosen Jiro Minami.

Two Cabinet Chiefs Of Vichy Discovered Killed Near Railway

Domei

VICHY, January 5.—Pierre Pucheu, French Home Minister, and Yves Paringaux, French Cabinet Chief, have been found dead on the tracks of the railway line between Melun and Troyes, it was officially announced here today. Mr. Pucheu and Mr. Paringaux were believed to have been assassinated, but no information as to the assailant was given. Mr. Paringaux reportedly was on his way to Dijon.

DIVISION OF EMPIRE INTO BLOCS PLANNED

Home Ministry to Take Steps To Speed Up National Utilization Plan

As a first step toward realizing the speedy enforcement of national utilization plan, the Home Ministry is contemplating concrete measures for two projects, namely, that of dividing the Empire into six blocs and creating the so-called satellite cities in each bloc and of developing 80 districts in the country. It is to be noted that the Home Office, which had been working on the plan for sometime, was obliged to expand the national utilization plan in parallel with the brilliant achievements of the Imperial Forces in the current War of Greater East Asia. Accordingly, instead of centering the plan on Japan, Manchoukuo and China, considerations will be given to include various countries within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity sphere.

In connection with the first project, it has been planned to establish the Kanto District inclusive of Tokyo, Kanagawa, Chiba and Saitama prefectures; the Osaka District inclusive of Kyoto, Osaka and Hyogo prefectures; the Tohoku District centering around Sendai; the Kanmon District inclusive of Fukuoka and Yamaguchi prefectures; the Tokai District inclusive of Aichi, Gifu and Mie prefectures and the Chugoku District comprising Okayama Prefecture and its vicinity. The chiefs of economic, engineering and the police sections of each prefecture will be appointed as members of committee and the chiefs of planning and engineering sections of each city will be appointed executives who will hold series of conferences from about the middle of this month to draft fundamental plans.

According to the project for the Kanto District which is to be submitted to the Home Office shortly, the population of Tokyo as a rule is to be checked at the present 6,500,000 and Kawagoe, Chiba, Kashiwa, Tachikawa and Sagamihara which lie within 30 kilometers from the Tokyo Station are to be made the satellite cities. Each of these satellite cities is to have a population of not more than 200,000. A rigid control is to be enforced over the comparatively undeveloped strips of land between Tokyo and the satellite cities prohibiting the construction of factories and the like.

With reference to the second plan, investigations at the spot will get underway from the latter part of this month. The municipal plans hitherto contem-

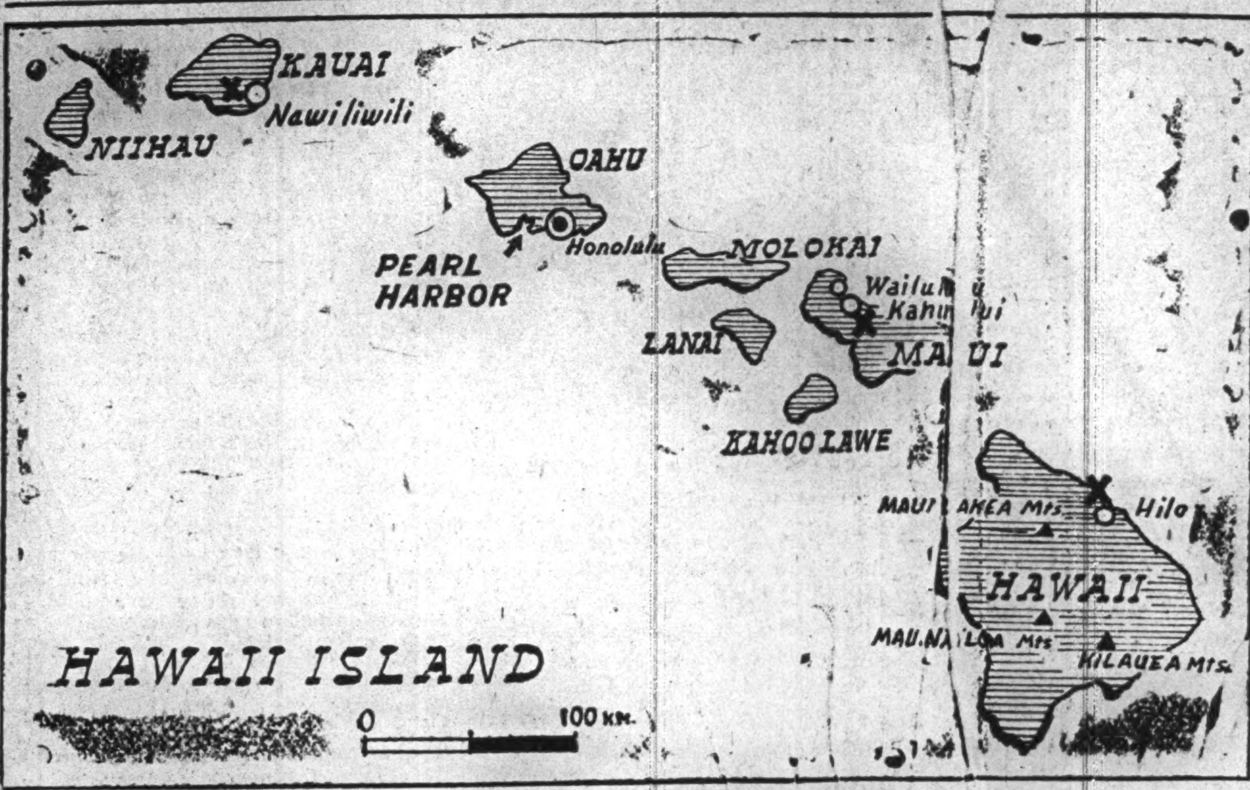
(Continued on Page 2)

Fallen Heroes Honored

Domei

HONGKONG, January 5.—Joint memorial services for army and naval heroes who fell in the capture of Kowloon and Hongkong were held today at the Chiteh Airfield on the outskirts of Kowloon with Lieutenant-General Takashi Sakai, Commander-in-Chief of the army forces that reduced Hongkong and other high officers in attendance.

Areas of Japanese Naval Action



A map of the Hawaiian Islands where the Imperial Navy air and sea forces struck on December 31, according to an official announcement yesterday. Spots that suffered the effects of the recent war move are indicated by X marks.

SMALL HOPES HELD FOR INDIAN APPEALS

Reward for Cooperation Not Coming Till After War—Success Seen Slim

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 5.—British political quarters have expressed little hope of success for the appeals made by Indian statesmen to England as a reward for India's cooperation in the war, according to a London report received here today.

These quarters, the report stated, have pointed out that the British Government already has taken a strong stand that as long as the war lasts, it is impossible to make any "experiments" dealing with matters of Indian self-administration.

Since the question of self-government has been the most important demand voiced by the Indian Nationalists, the prospects for reaching an agreement on this issue have been regarded as "very small," the report said.

Compulsory Service Starts

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 5.—With England's shortage of manpower becoming increasingly acute of late, especially in the military and industrial fields, 1,500,000 British boys and girls between 16 and 18 years of age are being registered in accordance with the new compulsory service law, according to a London report received here today.

It is not yet known for what type of work or where these young people will be employed, the report stated.

30 Warships in 10 Years

During the past 10 years the international city of Kobe was visited by some 30 British and United States warships, it is shown in the record of the Kobe Municipal Foreign Section, says a message reaching here from Kobe, adding that some of them were already sunk by the Imperial Japanese Navy and other Axis Powers' navies and the rest too will be wiped out from the seven seas of the world sooner or later.

Treasuring Destroyer

Rear-Admiral Andrews of the third naval district of the United States Navy is treasuring a mere destroyer constructed recently for the first time since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, saying that the United States Navy's reply to the Imperial Japanese Force's surprise attack upon their Pacific Fleet can be made by warships alone, it is reported from Washington via Buenos Aires.

Chinese in Thailand Denounce Chiang In Favor of Wang

Domei

BANGKOK, January 4.—The Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Thailand on Friday through radio expressed their intention for the wholehearted cooperation with the Nanking Government and at the same time, declared that they will never support the Chiang Kai-shek regime hereafter if it does not collaborate with Japan. The message broadcast to Wang Ching-wei, President of the Nanking Government, says to the following effect: "Japanese forces stationed in Thailand are very kind to Chinese oversea residents. We felt all the more keenly that the objective of the War of Greater East Asia is the emancipation of the Asiatic races from the Anglo-American influence. Your Excellency is so farsighted as to have cooperated with Japan that we firmly promise that hereafter, we support Your Excellency wholeheartedly."

JAPAN SHOULD PUSH EAST ASIAN CULTURE

Show Greatness of Empire by Means of Films, Says Count Kuroda

The time has come for Japan to assume the responsibility of promoting cultural welfare of the peoples of East Asia, is the opinion of Count Kiyoshi Kuroda, managing-director of the Society for International Cultural Relations.

According to Count Kuroda, the inhabitants of the southern area need cultural enlightenment as much as those of other areas of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. In his opinion he thinks that the best way of increasing the cultural interests of the inhabitants of the southern area is by impressing upon them the greatness of the Japanese people as revealed by the crushing victories, which have been scored by Japan in the Greater East Asia War in which she is pitted against the United States and Great Britain, countries which boast of a machine or material culture as distinguished from the spiritual culture upheld by this country.

"The Greater East Asia War is in a sense a cultural war; that is, a war against British and American culture," said Count Kuroda to a reporter of the Hochi on Monday.

"There is no element of surprise in the brilliant victories which have been won by our forces in the Greater East Asia War. To my thinking, these victories were made possible by the efforts, which have been made by the Japanese people to develop their culture since the founding of the Empire.

Victory in Culture

"We have inflicted crushing defeats on Britain and America. Put in another way, we have asserted ourselves culturally. The victories of our armed forces are the victories of our culture; that is, our traditions, thoughts and science, the perfection of which has required 2,602 years.

"We first took what is best in Chinese culture. Then, we turned our attention to Western culture, the best of which we incorporated in our traditional system of culture. The start of the Showa era, which was marked by a nationwide movement to effect reforms in the nation saw our culture approaching the point of saturation. The Greater East Asia War is nothing more than an attempt on the part of the Japanese people to put a new face on our culture.

"The Japanese have a wonderful cultural power. They have assimilated various types of alien culture. This

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMANS PUSH BACK ALL SOVIET ATTACKS

Luftwaffe Attacks Crimea Causing Big Damage to Two Destroyers

Domei

BERLIN, January 5.—German forces yesterday successfully repulsed numerous Soviet attacks in the central sector of the Eastern Front, the High Command announced today.

In other sectors of the Eastern Front, only local fighting has occurred, the communique said.

Strong German bomber and fighter formations yesterday attacked Soviet positions and shipping around Feodosia, Crimea, setting fire to five large vessels and seriously damaging two destroyers and one large merchant ship, it was said.

Referring to German aerial activity against Britain, the communique said, German bombers yesterday attacked British harbors and airfields on the Faroes and Shetland Islands, as well as industrial centers on the British East Coast.

In North Africa, no major land operations have taken place, the communique continued German aircraft were said to have bombed British airfields, harbor facilities and artillery positions at Benghazi, and to have shot down five British machines in air combats.

British airfields on the island of Malta reportedly were attacked yesterday by German aircraft.

British bombers were admitted to have raided the northern coastal districts of Germany, causing some casualties among the civilian population.

Four Merchantmen Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, January 5.—German submarines operating in the North Sea, Atlantic Ocean and in the Mediterranean have sunk four merchantmen totaling 20,000 tons, including a large transport, the High Command announced today.

Two other vessels were torpedoed and suffered heavy damages, the communique concluded.

Propaganda Unfounded

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 5.—Despite intense Moscow propaganda, well-informed quarters here today said, warfare on the Eastern Front means only German retreat for the winter.

These quarters have expressed their opinion that Soviet attacks cannot seriously affect Germany because the Soviet Union lacks sufficient reserves and because Germany has retreated to an area where it can get enough houses and food for the winter season.

COUNCIL MEMBERS RESIGN

Enemy Nationals on Shanghai Body Asked to Quit

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 5.—Four members of the Shanghai Municipal Council including the chairman, C. H. Liddel (English) R. G. McMullen (American), R. A. Pollock (British), and C. J. Sharp (Dutch), who are nationals of countries at war with Japan today handed in their resignations at the request of Japanese authorities here. A meeting of the Council will be held on January 7 to fill the vacancies made by the resignations of the above four but it is understood that no further appointments of American or British nationals will be made.

Thai Envoy for Tokyo

Domei

BANGKOK, January 5.—Nai Direk Jainam, newly appointed Thai Ambassador to Japan, left here this morning by plane for Tokyo.

Ambassador Kurusu's Wife Joins People Of Japan in Praying for Final Victory

With her husband, Ambassador Saburo Kurusu, away in America nearly two months, Mrs. Kurusu is daily praying for the victory of the Imperial forces at the family altar, reports a Hochi representative who interviewed her at her residence in Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku.

American by birth, she is quite Japanese in spirit, keenly alive to the necessity of building a permanent peace in East Asia by Japan, the interviewer added.

Mrs. Kurusu revealed that she had married Mr. Kurusu 27 years ago when he was Consul-General in Mexico.

"During these years," she continued, "I lived as a Japanese wife. My soul and body are now dedicated to the cause of Japan.

"I was not shocked when hostilities broke out between Japan and the United States. I am firmly of the belief that Japan must win this war at all costs in order that a permanent peace might be established in East Asia. My three children join me in this firm resolve."

She then explained that her eldest son is now a sub-lieutenant in the services of the Army Aviation Laboratory at Tachikawa and that he is anxiously waiting to be called for front line duty.

Returning to the story of her life, she continued; "My parents passed away when I was still young. I have a brother and sister who are now living in Finland. Though American by birth, my ties with the Stars and Stripes are very thin."

Then she alluded to the wartime activities of the Japanese women and expressed her deep admiration for their patriotic services.

Mrs. Kurusu, the Hochi added, is an expert on flower arrangement. Oftentimes, she can be seen with her eldest daughter, now wife of Surgeon Lieutenant Kanemitsu Takagi, engaged in flower arrangement, the paper concludes.

STANDS AT CORREGIDOR AND BATAAN PENINSULA VIEWED LAST U.S. MOVE

Washington Sees MacArthur Striving to Keep Manila Bay From Falling Into Hands of Japanese Forces

NEW CONSCRIPTION ORDER OUT IN U.S.

Domei

LISBON, January 5.—Now that Manila has been abandoned, Washington observers believe that making a last stand on Corregidor Island and Bataan Peninsula is the only measure left for the tired and battered American and Philippine forces, according to a report received from the American capital today.

Since the United States fears most the use of Manila Bay by the Japanese Navy, the forces under General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United States and Commonwealth forces, are defending the bay from Corregidor Island and Bataan Peninsula, these quarters asserted.

Meantime, authoritative circles in Washington have been reported to believe that under the existing conditions, the fate of the Philippine Islands already has been sealed.

Conscription Ordered

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—President Roosevelt has signed a proclamation ordering compulsory conscription immediately of all males between 18 and 44 years of age who have not yet registered, according to a Washington report received here today.

The President has ordered all males between 20 and 24 years of age who have not yet registered to do so on February 16.

War Effects Felt

Domei

LISBON, January 5.—The American continent, particularly the United States, is at last beginning to feel the effects of the war, according to a London Daily Mail report received here today.

New York, the report stated, has begun to feel the lack of luxuries while automobiles and radios are rapidly disappearing from the market as the public rushes to purchase the limited number of cars or radios allotted.

Blackouts, fear of air raids, air raid maneuvers and talk of evacuating some coastal cities all have had their effect on the American public, the report asserted.

Production Seen Down

Asahi Service

BUENOS AIRES, January 4.—The latest issue of Time, well-known American weekly magazine, that has just reached Buenos Aires, reports details of the plan of the United States for pushing production of war necessities, adopted since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. The article is aimed at advertising the productivity of the United States, but actually, it reveals the falling of the efficiency due to the shortage of man and material resources. The outline of the report given by Time is as follows:

The so-called national defense program of the United States has been concluded and now the war program has commenced. Prior to the outbreak of the Pacific war, the United States produced 15 per cent of war and 85 per cent of ordinary peace requirements. Under the war program the production will be 50 per cent for war and 50 per cent for peace requirements. The Government has ordered airplane, ship, anti-aircraft, gun, shell, tank and other munition manufacturing factories to develop full production capacity, and the present condition of these industries are as follows:

Airplanes: It was planned that by June, 1942, the output of heavy bombers would be increased to 543 monthly, but since the outbreak of the Pacific war the program has been doubled, and in July, 1943, 1,000 planes will be produced monthly.

Metals: Metalware producers are suffering from shortage of materials, particularly copper. Thus, since the outbreak of the Pacific war, metal refineries have adopted the system of seven days a week, instead of the usual six days. Lead mining companies are still following a five days a week system, and production has fallen 20 per cent as compared with 1936. Now plans are being made for increasing the output.

Iron and Steel: The present capacity of producing iron and steel is 85,000,000 to 88,000,000 tons a year. Of this total, 60 per cent is supplied to the war industries, which are now suffering from shortage of iron and steel. The shortage is due to insufficient supply of pig iron and scrap. Pig iron production is rapidly increasing, but the shortage of scrap iron in 1942 is estimated at 10,000,000 tons.

Iron and steel producers are cancelling private orders in order to supply war industries. Steel mills are already adopting a seven days a week system, in order to effect full capacity.

Tanks, Guns and Motors: Automobile manufacturers have been given Government orders for tanks, guns and motors amounting in all to $5,000,000,000. The production of non-military cars has been entirely suspended. About 300,000 workers at motorcar factories have been discharged, though temporarily. The assembling of cars will be commenced on January 5, but the production of passenger cars permitted in January, 1942 will be only 25

Isles Seizure Case To Be Settled Soon Is Opinion at Vichy

Domei

VICHY, January 5.—The seizure of St. Pierre and Miquelon, small islands off Newfoundland, by Degaullist forces soon will be settled to the satisfaction of France at the negotiations now under way among the United States, Canada and Great Britain, competent quarters here declared today.

WASHINGTON TALKS SEEN AS BIG BLUFF

Berlin Press Says Nothing Achieved—26-Nation War Pledge Has No Influence

Domei

BERLIN, January 5.—The recent talks among President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill at Washington have been called mere bluff and a propaganda stunt by the press here today.

All parties must have been deeply disappointed, the Voelkischer Beobachter declared, since the Washington conference has actually achieved nothing but an extension of the "Atlantic Meeting" declarations.

Regarding the 26 signatures affixed to the Washington declaration, it was said that the statesmen, monarchs and puppet governments will remain without any influence because their former countries and peoples have long ago passed into the political and economic spheres which are different to the true solidarity of the Anti-Comintern Pact.

Eden Statement Ignored

Recent statements made by Major R. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, following his return from Moscow to London were declared today by the Wilhelmstrasse as "hardly worthy of being commented on."

The only interesting passage in Major Eden's statements, the Wilhelmstrasse said, was his indication that post-war problems should be left undiscussed.

This, the Wilhelmstrasse declared, seems to draw the conclusion that Premier Josef Stalin has brought forth a number of demands and has asked Britain to exercise extreme care in making promises to other nations.

War Joining Attempt

With regard to the Foreign Ministers conference being held in Rio de Janeiro among American nations, political circles here today asserted that President Roosevelt was trying desperately to induce the Latin American countries to join the war.

The United States, these quarters pointed out, was not drawn into the war because it was attacked but because it ignored the Havana and Panama conference resolutions.

Latin America Wooed

Domei

MADRID, January 5.—United States propaganda organs suddenly have intensified their activities toward Latin American countries in a desperate effort to lead them into the anti-Axis camp as the first meeting of the Foreign Minister Conference of American Republics at Rio de Janeiro approaches, it was reported here today.

In order to stir up hatred against Japan among South American countries, radios and newspapers in the United States have released a series of slanderous attacks against the Japanese entry into Manila, the report said.

United States army headquarters in Washington, meantime, have been broadcasting falsified reports that the Japanese army in the Philippines is violating the rights of neutral nationals, the report stated.

This sudden flood of United States propaganda was believed to have been motivated by the fear that the forthcoming conference at Rio de Janeiro may end in failure, in view of the recent refusals of some of the South

(Continued on Page 2)

GOVERNMENT TO SPEED PASSAGE OF DIET BILLS

Measures to Be Given Diet Men For Study Before Start of Session on January 15

In order to effect speedy approval of Government bills by the Imperial Diet, the Government has decided to have all of the 80 bills definitely decided at the Cabinet Council to be held on January 15. Then the bills will be submitted to the Throne for sanction so that they can be submitted to the House of Peers and the House of Representatives before their reopening on January 20. It is the intention of the Government to give both Houses sufficient time to examine the bills before the reopening of the session so that their speedy passage by the Diet will be assured.

At first, it was reported that the bills to be submitted by the Government to the Diet would total 73, but they will be increased to 80 as there will be added bills concerning the increase of Customs Tariff.

Both Houses are planning to cooperate with the Government in speedily approving the bills and shortening the Diet session. Thus, as soon as the bills are submitted by the Government the legislators will commence examinations by forming committees. In regard to interpellations, the Houses are considering a system of having chairmen of various committees selecting representative interpellators with a view to limiting their number.

BRITISH LIMIT FOODSTUFFS FOR SINGAPORE RESIDENTS

Pressure Brought Upon Malaya By Japanese Forces Cause of Food Shortage

The British authorities at Singapore strictly limited the food supplies to the citizens from the beginning of this year, the Bangkok dispatch of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi reported Monday.

Because of the pressure brought upon Malaya by the Japanese land and sea forces, the people there are found to be short in foodstuffs. The Singapore authorities were compelled to resort to the present drastic means to limit the rationing of food to the residents, which are reported to be of the following nature:

(1) No one is permitted to eat more than two dishes of fish or meat per day.

(2) Storing foods more than a week is prohibited.

(3) Purchase of canned food is limited to two cans a day for each household.

The use of the city water in this connection was also limited, the report added.

Numerous Chinese Are Reported Flocking To Hongkong, East Asia's New Paradise

With the occupation of Hongkong by the Japanese on December 25, many Chinese are eagerly going to that city, a new paradise in East Asia, where they can lead an untroubled, quiet life, free from the exploitations of the Americans, the British and the Chungking regime, reports a Hongkong dispatch to the Asahi on Monday.

The article further indicated that the former Chinese residents who had been under the oppressive rule of the British are now breezily going about their daily tasks, thankful for the peace and calm which the Japanese have brought into the city.

All the people there have suddenly come to the realization that their lives for a long time were at the mercy of the treacherous policies of the British administration. As long as the city was under the influence of Great Britain, the whole population of 1,500,000 were anticipating the possible thrust of the Japanese forces at any moment, but now, with the flag of the Rising Sun streaming over the ramparts of the city, all feel assured that their lives and interests will be protected by the Japanese, the dispatch adds.

The article went on to indicate that the Chinese residents there, resentful of the nefarious, unscrupulous activities of the Chungking regime and its powerlessness, are now putting their best foot forward in cooperating with Japan for the building of a new order in East Asia.

per cent of the production in January, 1941.

Shipbuilding: Shipbuilders formerly adopted the system of five days or six days a week, but since the outbreak of the war, the Navy has ordered the holiday-less system, having decided to complete the two ocean fleet two years earlier than the originally scheduled time, so that it will be completed by Christmas, 1944

In this plan of greatly increasing and speeding production, it must be remembered that machinery will be damaged, overtime working hours will be increased, the percentage of untrained workers to the trained men will be increased, and machinery used for general purposes will be monopolized for special purposes. Thus, the general efficiency of the American manufacturing industry will decline when it reaches a certain point.

Won't Deport Australian

Domei

LISBON, January 5.—The United States Immigration Board has recommended cancellation of deportation proceedings against Harry Bridges, Australian-born Congress of Industrial Organization leader, according to a Washington report received here today.

It was recalled that Mr. Bridges, leader of the C.I.O. Longshoremen's Union along the Pacific Coast, has been involved in many bloody strikes which have held up United States shipping and that he has been accused of Communistic leanings.

Observers have expressed their opinion that the United States decision was made to avoid any unpleasant incident which might arise over the deportation of the radical C.I.O. leader.

Japan Should Push East Asian Culture

(Continued From Page 1)

is a feat that can be accomplished only by a nation with a strong cultural power.

"We have embarked on a war against the culture of Britain and America. This means that we have taken the responsibility of increasing the cultural welfare of the peoples of East Asia.

"There is a close connection between war and cultural operations. The manner in which Germany conducted cultural operations soon after the start of the second European War illustrate the largeness of the part to be played by culture in the successful conduct of military operations.

"The first thing we have to do in a cultural war against America and Britain is to make the inhabitants of the southern area show war attachment to us. I should say the film is the best means of making them understand our country, race and culture. Last fall, we held traveling exhibition of Japanese art in French Indo-China with satisfactory results, and I hope that such exhibitions will be held in the southern area too.

"It is after the inhabitants of the southern area have gained a good knowledge of things Japanese through the film and other means of dissemination that they should be taught the Japanese language. We must leave nothing undone to make the residents in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere know Japanese. The ultimate aim of cultural operations in the southern area and other parts of East Asia is to make the natives of those areas know the greatness of the Japanese race, which is waging successful warfare against the Anglo-Saxon bloc, who are upholders of material culture, the very opposite of that upheld by this country, which is essentially spiritual."

Division of Empire Into Blocs Planned

(Continued from Page 1)

plated were, on the whole, prone to be based on the so-called old structure and consequently, inconsistencies were found from the viewpoints of traffic, production, livelihood and other problems, but these defects will be corrected it is expected.

On the other hand, positive measures will be taken to undertake various enterprises in districts in which no developments were made in the past on account of the expenditures involved although such districts were rich in resources and possessed other favorable conditions. The Sen-en (Sendai and Shiogama), Araihama, Nobeoka and other districts aggregating 80 throughout the country, which are known as industrial zones, will be studied from various angles to improve traffic, irrigation, power, port and other facilities.

Since all necessary preparations have been completed to propose these projects to the Home Minister, it is anticipated that the first step toward the establishment of the defense State of the highest degree will take a concrete shape this year.

KING BORIS REITERATES COUNTRY SUPPORTS AXIS

Declares Bulgaria Will Assist In Creating New Order In Europe

Transocean

SOFIA, December 21.—King Boris of Bulgaria reiterated the solidarity of his country with all the States of the Three-Power Pact and his readiness to assist in the creation of a New Order in Europe when a Parliamentary delegation called and handed him the reply of Sobranje to the King's speech made before Parliament on October 28.

The King expressed his pleasure over the unification of all Bulgarians brought about by the Axis Powers.

The most important task at the present time, he said, was to safeguard the country, maintain law and order, safeguard the food supplies of the people and develop the economic resources of the country.

POLITICAL TENSION IN EGYPT INCREASED

Government Not to Carry Out Parliamentary Election Breaking Constitution

Transocean

ANKARA, December 21.—The inner political tension in Egypt increased considerably during the last few days because the Government of Premier Hussein Sirry Pasha indicated, through those papers which are in close touch with the Government, that it did not intend to carry out the Parliamentary election in spring 1942, as provided for constitutionally.

According to the constitution, the Egyptian Parliament is always elected for a period of five sessions. The present Parliament is now in its 5th session, which comes to an end in April.

The Government, it was learnt from Cairo, is now trying to interpret the constitution differently by saying that each session must be regarded as equal to a year. Thus, in view of the Government the 5th legislative period would end in 1943 since the last election had taken place in 1938.

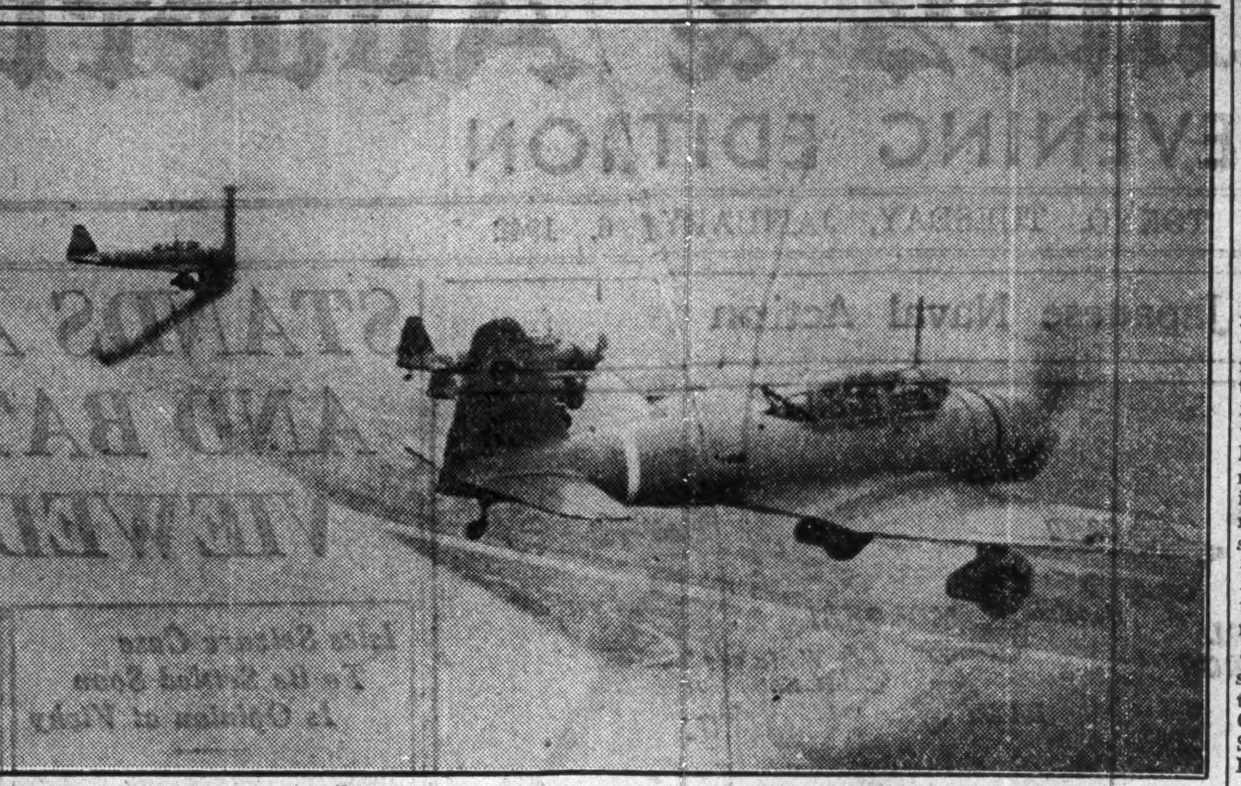
The resignation of the Wafd deputies is also said to be connected with the intensification of the tension caused by the Government.

The Wafd newspaper Wafd el Masri purports to know that the resignations must be regarded as a demonstration and as showing the Wafd Party's determination to enforce the election. The paper indicates that the Wafd Party does not hesitate to employ all means at its disposal to save Egypt's existence and prevent the Government from violating the constitution by doubtful interpretations.

Normalcy Returning

With the fall of Manila, the capital of Luzon Island, into the hands of the Imperial Japanese forces Friday afternoon, normalcy is returning to the town of Vigan thanks to the pacification activities of the Imperial forces, says a correspondent of a vernacular paper from a certain base in the Philippines, adding that stores and shops were open with rising sun flags and flags of the Commonwealth of the Philippines being hoisted. Japanese soldiers are reported buying bananas in the markets of the city.

Welcome New Year Caller



A Japanese Army scouting plane, one of the huge air force that paid Tokyo a visit this morning. (By courtesy of the War Ministry)

Tokyo welcomed the New Year visit of one thousand Army and Navy warplanes this morning, when they flew over many sections of the city as well as its suburbs.

Five hundred Navy planes were the first to arrive. Under the Command of Rear-Admiral Keizo Uyeno, they reached Haneda Airdrome at 9:30 a.m. from various different bases, and there they were reviewed by Vice-Admiral Noboru Hirata, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station. After the review they flew over the central districts of the city and returned to their respective bases.

At 11 a.m. five hundred Army planes appeared over the city and flew over various districts in and around the capital.

The coming to Tokyo of one thousand planes which form a section detailed to local air defense was a demonstration of Japanese air strength which has already been proven in the glorious operations in various parts of the Pacific in the past one month.

FINE FOR BREAD PROFITEER

Turkey Passes Bill Imposing Stiff Penalty for Violators

Transocean

ANKARA, December 21.—Nobody must forget that the political independence of Turkey depends on independence in the bread question, Turkish Deputy Abedi stated in yesterday's Ikdam. The Government, he declared is endeavoring to reduce the price of bread in order to meet public needs.

In this connection, he moreover added Parliament has passed a bill increasing the punishment for excessive prices of bread to two years' imprisonment and fines up to Turkish £10,000.

Egypt Can't Get Grains

Transocean

ANKARA, December 21.—As a result of the war in the Pacific, Egypt can no longer count on grain shipments from Australia, the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture announced yesterday, according to reports received here this morning.

To Draft Emigrants

Transocean

VICHY, December 21.—Emigrants and refugees in France between the ages of 18 and 55 will henceforth be enlisted in labor service, Minister of the Interior Pierre Pucheux announced to the press of unoccupied France yesterday.

SABOTAGE AT CYPRUS

Native Greeks Sentenced to Long Prison Terms by British

Transocean

ANKARA, December 23.—New sabotage acts against British military establishments at Cyprus were reported by the Cyprus Post. In a number of cases the authorities succeeded in arresting the culprits, who were found to be native Greeks of the island of Cyprus. They were sentenced to long prison terms.

The judge of the military court pointed out in this connection that acts of sabotage had greatly increased during recent weeks and that severe punishment was consequently necessary.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, January 6

NICHI NICHI—Greater East Asia War and Soviet Union
YOMIURI—Establishment of American-British Unified Command
HOCHI—Deceit in American and British Economic Power
MIYAKO—Great Construction

Greater East Asia War and Soviet Union

NICHI NICHI

Following the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, almost all nations in the world have decided on their stands, either siding with the Axis camp or the Anglo-American side, while others have declared their neutrality. Among them, the Soviet Union is an exception.

The outbreak of the war between this country and the United States and Britain and the announcement by the German High Command of the suspension of hostilities on the German-Soviet front because of the severe winter season unexpectedly came about almost simultaneously. The state of war still continues to exist between Germany and the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government has collaborated with Britain and America as long as it concerned against Germany. The Soviet Government, however, repeatedly has declared either formally or informally the maintenance of a neutral stand vis-a-vis the Greater East Asia War because of the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact.

In order to retrieve losses suffered in hostilities against Germany, the Soviet Union, has asked for aid to Britain and America. The request was accepted by the latter nations, but, due to lack of sincerity and partly because of disadvantageous technical conditions, they have failed to live up to the Soviet expectations, Although a lull is prevailing on the German-Soviet front at present, the German High Command has declared a fresh offensive will be launched when spring comes and the Soviets are forced to replete their defense during the winter season. It is, however, difficult for the Soviet Union to do so by its own strength and Anglo-American aid has become more urgent than ever. Both the United States and Britain. because of heavy losses suffered at the outset of the Greater East Asia War, are occupied with their own defenses and have no longer any reserve to share with others. According to a foreign cable, the U.S. War Secretary, Henry Stimson, is said to have declared the suspension of aid to the Soviets shortly after the opening of the Greater East Asia War.

The United States and Britain, impudent as they are, never forget to ask the Soviet Union for something even though they break promises. The visit to Moscow of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden toward the end of last year and negotiations at Washington between the American authorities and Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinov are nothing but operations to utilize the Soviets as their collaborator in the world war.

What we can never overlook in this connection is the report concerning American-British request to use the eastern territory of the Soviet Union as their military base. In his address on November 6 last year, Soviet Premier Josef Stalin appealed to Britain and America to form the second line front against Germany in order to lighten Soviet burdens, but they did not even try to do so. Not only that, they are now asking the Soviet Union to fight against their powerful enemy in order to make up for their shortcomings.

The northern policy of this country, as declared by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo in the last two extraordinary sessions of the Imperial Diet, aims at the maintenance of security in that region. It is also our consistent policy to prevent as much as possible the occurrence of such a situation which may disturb the peace in the north and menace the rights and interests of the Empire there, which is believed to have been fully understood by the Soviet Government.

When Britain and France sent their envoys to Moscow some two and a half years ago and tried to utilize the Soviet military strength for the maintenance of their superiority in Europe, Premier Stalin flatly rejected their proposal. Britain and America are again trying to make the Soviets "pick up chestnuts in the fire" for them.

As we know the Soviet leaders are as alert as the American and British leaders on their interests, we believe they will not act rashly at this critical moment. We hope so for the sake of a new Greater East Asia.

Establishment of American-British Unified Command

YOMIURI

That Singapore will decide the fate of the world has been the concensus of opinion among the British Navy and Army for the past 30 years and it has even become their motto. Because of this, the British Cabinets spent huge sums amounting to approximately £50,000,000 in order to make it their impregnable fortress.

Singapore has been the main base of the British imperialism in East Asia. This fortress being the core of the ABCD line, Hongkong, Guam and Manila were their right and left wings. They believed that they could easily bring Japan to its knees as long as they maintained this line even if the latter tried to carry out its southward policy by force. How crude and paper-planned their scheme was, has been proved within less than a month after the outbreak of the war.. With Guam, Wake, Hongkong and Manila falling into Japanese hands following the destruction of the American and British naval forces, Singapore is now completely isolated.

Carrying everything before them in the northern half of the Malay Peninsula, the Imperial forces have been continuing their powerful onslaught to the south along the railway bisecting the peninsula. Thus the fate of Singapore is now doomed. Although it has been decided as the result of the Roosevelt-Churchill conference to appoint General Archibald Wavell as the supreme commander of the Anglo-American forces, establishing a supreme unified command in the southwestern Pacific, it will be impossible to retrieve their declining fortunes.

In his inauguration speech, General Wavell warned against underestimation of Japan's military strength and stressed counter-attacks are possible if superior munitions and enough forces are arranged under him. Had President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill known this before, the current war could have been prevented.

Although the United States consented to place Admiral Hart under General Wavell for the establishment of the unified command, it has apparently given up the defense of Singapore and is now trying to make the Dutch East Indies their last line of defense. With the line connecting Hawaii - Midway-Wake-Guam-Manila completely collapsing, the United States has no other alternative but to defend the southern route connecting the East Indies and Australia via Hawaii, Samoa, and British Guinea. Hope lost for Singapore, it is natural for the United States to try to make the Dutch East Indies its second base of operation.

The point is not the establishment of the unified supreme command, but the unification of their strategic goal which is more important. We wonder if there is real unification of the strategy between Britain, which is trying to defend Singapore desperately, and the United States, which is seeking to make the Dutch East Indies as its new base. We can already see discord behind the establishment of the unified command.

Deceit in American and British Economic Power

HOCHI

The fatal defeat the United States and Britain suffered at the outset of the Greater East Asia War, needless to say, was caused by the miscalculation of our national strength. They tried to impress the world before the war with the powerfulness of their wartime economic power and underestimation of Japan's strength. It can easily be imagined that they will intensify such propagandas in the future in order to conceal their declining fortunes.

As the result of the glorious victories scored by the Imperial forces, however, the deceitfulness of their propaganda has been brought to light. Following the destruction of the main forces of the American and British naval fleets, Hongkong and Manila have fallen into the hands of the Imperial forces and the fate of Singapore is now doomed before the Imperial forces powerfully advancing southward. Besides the military significance, the United States and Britain are now cut off from the supply of resources in the south, which puts them in danger from economic standpoints.

The United States, for example, is cut off from its major supply of rubber, tin, tungsten, chrome, hemp, mica and other materials. With stock prices declining sharply, the authorities have been trying to regulate strictly the consumption in the country. They have reportedly in stock 6,000,000 tons of rubber and 140,000 tons of tin, an amount enough only for one year consumption.

In addition to such difficulties in obtaining war materials, no fundamental settlement of labor troubles has thus far been made in the American munitions industry for the digestion of the huge military expenditures passed by the Congress during the past two years. Besides acute feelings existing between capital and labor, there is also a sign of vicious economic inflation in that country.

A great increase in the taxation which is inevitable for the appropriation of huge military expenditures will undoubtedly prove a heavy blow to the American public who are used to luxurious living. It needs no more evidences to prove whether the American wartime economic power is strong as they have boasted or not. As to the British economic strength, which has fought against Germany and Italy for the past two years, its weakness is quite evident.

On the contrary, due to our operations for the securing of resources being carried out along with military operations, abundant resources in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere have fallen into our hands one after another and a greater portion of necessary materials are now on a self-sufficiency basis. When we think of this fact, we have now sufficient economic strength for a long-term war. According to the announcement by the Government, supply of 500,000 tons of petroleum has been made possible in the first year as the result of the occupation of British Borneo. All in all, a marked change has been witnessed in the economic strength of this country and the enemy.

Great Construction

MIYAKO

With Hongkong and Manila collapsing one after another, Singapore is now the only strategic base of the American and British forces. It is believed by the Axis nations that Japan will occupy Singapore at least by the time of the Empire Day on February 11 and subsequently commence the construction of the new order in East Asia, which will result in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere powerful enough to withstand a hundred year war. While the northern front is frozen, our southern front will close its first chapter in the war by the spring, thus clearing the way for the second stage of the great construction.

The goal of our construction work is, firstly, the establishment of a common defense structure of the East Asian peoples for a protracted world war and, secondly, the economic reorganization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the perfection of an economic counter blockade against the United States and Great Britain. Thus will the military operation and construction works be carried out side by side by this country.

BOOSTING IS URGED OF INDIRECT TAXES

Less Disparity With Amount of Direct Levies Sought—Salary Raises Opposed

"Recently, I said jokingly that though Japan had been engaged in war for four years and five months, the nation's total national bond issue had reached only ¥35,000,000,000 and that the figure is too small for Japan which is now one of the greatest Powers of the world and the leader of Greater East Asia. This statement of mine was much criticised. Of course, I do not intend to boast of the bigness of the national debt. For a State, it is desirable that its assets be large and its indebtedness small, as in the case of individuals. But the question is not the total amount of national bonds, and I meant to say that the smallness of the absolute amount of national bond issues indicated the negative activity of the Government," writes Toshinori Obama, editor of the Chugai Shogyo Shimpo in the January issue of Chuo Koron.

"I do not say that Japan should have as big a debt as the 90,000,000,000 marks of Germany, £11,400,000,000 of Britain or $49,000,000,000 of the United States. I would not say that it is better to increase the bond issue by 50 or 100 per cent a year as in Germany. Only I intended to criticize the so-called sound financial policy of keeping down the absolute amount of bond issue at a low level.

"For many years I have advocated tax increase—particularly, the increase of indirect taxes. But up to the outbreak of the China affair, the total revenue from indirect taxes including the profit of the monopoly bureau, was larger than the revenue from direct taxes, and thus, the Government was attacked by financial writers for emphasizing indirect tax revenue.

"According to the settled accounts for the fiscal year of 1936-37, the actual indirect taxes amounted to ¥742,000,000 as against the direct taxes of ¥507,000,000, or almost 50 per cent larger. Thus the view of supporting indirect taxes was not generally accepted.

Biggest Direct Levies

"But the situation has now changed. In the four years since the China affair, the total direct tax revenue increased to ¥2,866,000,000, or 564 when the figure for 1936 is taken as 100. But the above figure is that of the budget and the actual revenue with natural increase would reach more than ¥3,000,000,000, or six times that for 1936. On the other hand, the indirect tax revenue was ¥1,180,000,000 in the budget for the fiscal year of 1941-42, or only 159 compared with the figure for 1936. Thus, the relation between the direct tax revenue and the indirect tax revenue has been fundamentally changed. Japan has become the greatest directly taxed nation in the world as shown by the following table:

Direct and Indirect Taxes Percentage

	Direct Taxes	Indirect Taxes	Others
Japan	66.87	27.57	5.56
U.S.A.	62.31	35.80	1.89
England	55.64	38.08	6.28
Germany	49.59	26.18	23.23
France	31.79	34.84	33.37
Italy	30.28	35.28	34.44

"Even those supporting direct taxes would not agree to limit the increase of indirect taxes to only 50 per cent while the direct tax revenue has increased five times in these four years. That is why a bill for increasing indirect taxes was submitted to the recent extraordinary Diet. The proposed increase would obtain ¥630,000,000 in a normal year and ¥170,000,000 in the last one-third of 1941-42. It is also aimed in increasing indirect taxes on luxuries or what are not absolutely necessary for the people's livelihood, so that the purchasing power can be absorbed, consumption retrenched and the national revenue advanced. That is why the tobacco prices and railway fare were advanced.

"At the same time, the people are urged to reduce the standard of their livelihood, and the Government must improve distribution and supply conditions. While taxes are increased and the production cost advanced, it seems irrational to demand the lowering of the sales price.

"But for reducing the production cost, the Army and the Navy, the greatest consumers, are already adopting the system of cost accounting. The same system should be applied to daily necessities, but that is very difficult. Fresh foodstuffs, for instance, that have so close relation to the people's livelihood, are very hard to control and to supply smoothly. The Government plan of removing the middlemen has resulted in failure. The Government must endeavor to make the people reduce their standard of livelihood, beginning with such luxurious items as musical instruments, gramaphones, shotguns, golf, billiards, radio receiving sets, electric fans, ice boxes and others.

"Finally there is also a tendency of increasing wages or salaries, along with the advanced direct and indirect taxes. This seems to have been already done by Government offices that have abundant budget amounts and war industry companies. The increase of salary for preventing hardship in livelihood would greatly weaken the significance of tax increase aiming at the absorption of purchasing power, in whatever forms that might be given. This will only lead the nation to inflation and thus the increased pay should be absolutely stopped."

Washington Talks Seen as Big Bluff

(Continued from Page 1)

American countries to join the anti-Axis front, and the conservative expressions of other American delegates, it was said.

Observers noted, however, that the series of brilliant Japanese victories, with the consequent loss of prestige of the United States, will hamper the plans of the United States to no small degree.

SLOVAK SOLDIER PRAISED FOR BRILLIANT SHOWING

Defense Minister Chaklos Pays Tribute to Army for Ukraine Fight

Transocean

PRESSBURG, December 21.—The Slovak Minister of Defense, Colonel Chaklos, reporting before Parliament yesterday on the fighting of Slovak formations on the Eastern Front, declared that the Slovak soldier had made an excellent showing in the Ukraine and the Sea of Azov fighting.

Members of the Slovak motorized division have written a new chapter in Slovak military history and are now being ranked among the world's best fighters, Colonel Chaklos said. He emphasized that any changes which have taken place at the front of late were due to tactical expediency and not due to enemy pressure.

The Defense Minister, furthermore, described as untrue the rumor spread by enemy propaganda to the effect that the Slovaks have suffered great losses.

Bar-Tenders Mobilized

For the national defense the United States Government has to mobilize even bar-tenders, says a special Buenos Aires dispatch to a vernacular, adding that as an anti-espionage measure the bar tenders numbering some 250,000 throughout the United States were ordered to report to the authorities concerned if they chanced to get news of anything extraordinary and strange.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATERS

Kabukiza—Uzayemon Ichimura, Koshiro Matsumoto, Kikugoro Onoye and other first-rank Kabuki actors' performance: Daytime Program (from noon): "Mekari, a Divine Service," "Ninin Bakama" (A comic dance modeled after a Noh drama) and "Kajiwara's Valor"; Evening Program (from 4:30 p.m.): "The War Camp of Kumagai," "Daughter of Wisteria" (A Classical Japanese Dance) and "Two Honest Palanquin Bearers."

Tokyo Gekijo—Ennosuke Ichikawa and His Kabuki Theatrical Company Performance: Daytime Program (from noon); "The Land of Earnest Prayer," "Munechika, Outstanding Swordsmith of Old Japan," and "Kodanji, Celebrated Kabuki Actor." (a four-act melodrama, produced by Sanichi Iwaya); Evening Program (from 4:30 p.m.); "Yoriiye, the Ward Lord," "Kotobuki-Shiki Sanbaso" (a classical dance given on felicitous occasions) and "Gonza, a Spear Fighter."

Meijiza—Shimpa Theatrical Company Performance: Evening Program (from 4 p.m.); "A Fragrant Brush" (A Modern Drama), "At the Yushima Shrine," and "Dampei's Romance." Matinee on January 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 16 and 18 (from noon); The program consists of first and third play, out of the daily program.

Tokyo Takarazuka Gekijo—Takarazuka Moon Troupe Opera Girls Performance; "Kame Hojoye" (A Comic Opera), "Tadanobu and a Filial Fox" (A musical-posture drama) and "Mongol" (18 scenes, the episodes of Mongolia). Curtain rises at 5 p.m. Matinee on Saturdays and Sundays from 12:30 p.m.

Yurakuza—Roppa Furukawa and His Comedian Troupe Performance: "Woman at the Fighting Front," "The Tale of the Loyal Retainers," "Our Happy Home," (6 scenes) and "Roppa and His Music Band." Curtain at 5:30 p.m. Matinee on Saturdays and Sundays from 12:30 p.m.

Shimbashi Embujo—Goro Soganoya and his dramatic company: Daytime Program (from noon); "New Year's Pilgrimage," "Daughter of a Village," and "Melting Snow": Evening program (from 4 p.m.); "Plating, Ware and Metal," "Taste of Honeydew," and "Lion Dancers from Echigo."

MOVIES

"Soshuno Yo," or "Nights of Soochow"—A Shochiku Picture, starring Shuji Sano, Li Hsiang-lan and Mitsuko Mito. Hibiya Eiga Gekijo, Kokusai Gekijo (Asakusa) and Ginza Eiga Gekijo.

"Otokono Hanamichi,"—A Toho Picture, starring Kazuo Hasegawa and Roppa Furukawa. Nippon Gekijo, Teikokukan (Asakusa).

"Andalusische Nacht" or "A Night in Spain,"—A Ufa Film. Towa Shoji Presentation, Starring Imperio Argentina, Friedrich Benfer, Karl Klusner and Erwin Biegel. Hogakuza, Musashinokan (Shinjuku) and Taishokan (Asakusa).

ART EXHIBITIONS

The Hakujitsu Society Japanese pictures, the Tokyo Prefectural Art Museum, Uyeno. Jan. 24-Feb. 4.

Kanichi Katsuda one-man show, Kinokuniya Gallery, Ginza. Jan. 5-9.

DEPT. STORE EXHIBITIONS

Yoko Isoda's sketches under the title of "Escaping From Iran," Matsuya, Ginza. Till Jan. 9.

NOH PLAYS

Kenno-kai School Noh Plays, Jan. 10, from 12:30 p.m. the Umewaka Noh Stage, No. 343, 6-chome, Kitashinagawa, Shinagawa-ku.

Baiyu Noh Society Plays, Jan. 18, from 10 a.m., the Umewaka Noh Stage, Shinagawa-ku.

Umewaka Noh Society Plays, Jan. 18, from 10:30 a.m., No. 32, 3-chome, Kuramaecho, Asakusa-ku.

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ANTONESCU DISCUSSES PAST, NEW ECONOMICS

Vice-Premier Says Unnecessary Products Were Exported and Imported in Rumania

Transocean

BUCHAREST, December 22.—Mistakes of Rumania's economic policy in the past and the new economic program were discussed yesterday by Vice-Premier Mihai Antonescu before representatives of Rumanian trade and industry.

The economic program of the past has left Rumania's war industry without raw materials and without a program on cooperation with other industries, Vice-Premier Antonescu said.

The trade agreements which were in force when Marshal Ion Antonescu took over the reins of the Government have forced Rumania to export not only huge quantities of products which she needed for her own requirements but beyond this to import goods from abroad, the Vice-Premier added.

In future the Government wants to cooperate with competent representatives from trade and industry and organize with them Rumania's economic life. A professional organization must be created for this purpose which must keep aloof from politics and solely devote its energy to its task, Vice-Premier Antonescu concluded.

4th Baby Bonds Sale

In view of the popularity gained since the first sales of baby bonds in July of last year the fourth sales of the special national bonds will be commenced by the Hypothec Bank throughout the country Tuesday lasting for one month. Lot-drawing will take place for premium two times—the first in May of this year and the second in the same month of next year.

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